



"Lactogen is easily digested and assimilated" Says a Hospital Doctor

"After having tried several preparations of infant food I have found out that 'Lactogen' has given the best results so far for my own baby and those who have been using it under my direction and observation. 'Lactogen' is easily digested and assimilated by infants as well as readily prepared, not to mention its high food value. Unlike some artificial milk preparations it is non-constipating."

Babies do well when put on Lactogen. It agrees with them. Now Doctors and Nurses everywhere are telling Mothers "Baby will thrive if you put him on Lactogen."

Lactogen is pure, fresh, full-cream modified dried milk with extra cream and natural milk sugar added, made in all important respects exactly like breast milk.

LACTOGEN
BETTER MILK FOR BABIES

FREE LACTOGEN SAMPLE AND BOOKLET

To: **NESTLE'S**, 14, Queen's Road C. Hongkong.
Please send me a sample tin of LACTOGEN and a copy of the Lactogen Mother Book.

Name:
Address:
S.S.



FACTS

To those who Value their Health

Gordon's

is by far the most expensive gin to produce because

All Colouring Matter All Injurious Ingredients are most carefully extracted before going into consumption, by a special process of rectification—a secret of the House of GORDON for over a hundred-and-fifty years.

When you ask for GORDON'S you get ONE quality only—the best.

It is easily digested and aids the digestion of other beverages with which it is mixed.

A "Lancet" report is on every bottle.

TANQUERAY GORDON & CO. LTD. DISTILLERS LONDON

The Largest Gin Distillers in the World

Sole Agents
DODWELL & CO., LTD.



SHAKESPEARE AND MERRY ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 1.)

The opening of the theatre was the great event of the day, but by the time it occurred Stratford had already been keeping high festival for many hours.

Birthplace to Tomb.

The Birthday celebrations began early, with the peeling of the bells of the parish church (where Shakespeare lies buried) at six o'clock. After that the streets were full of women and girls in Elizabethan dress, selling sprigs of rosemary.

At eleven o'clock the more formal proceedings began with the customary procession from Shakespeare's birthplace through the gaily-decorated streets to lay flowers on the poet's tomb—a ceremony which owes its effectiveness to the complete simplicity with which it is carried out.

Meanwhile there had arrived from London the special train—christened by one irreverent spirit "The Flying Bardolater"—with a crowd of notables on board. After the Mayor (Sir Archibald Flower) had held his reception at the Town Hall, the luncheon was served in an enormous marquee erected in the gardens of New Place—the house which Shakespeare owned on his return to Stratford.

After luncheon came the speeches—fewer in number and shorter than usual, because the Prince was expected to arrive almost immediately after their conclusion. The toast of the "Immortal Memory" was proposed, appropriately and most felicitously, by Sir Frank Benson, who followed, in his most characteristically English vein, to propose the health of the representatives of thirty nations who were honouring the occasion by their presence. This toast was acknowledged by the French and American Ambassadors, and then the company made its way to the riverside to await the Prince.

Fanfare for the Prince.

When he appeared formally clad and looking not at all as though he had just "watched the world with noble airman's hand," four trumpeters in gold livery blew a fanfare, after which the time-honoured ceremony of the unfurling of the flags of the nations was carried out.

With that sense of fitness which sometimes characterises our uncertain climate on great occasions, the sun was now shining with all his might. A breeze, blowing tactfully in exactly the right direction had sprung up, too; so that the seventy flags, unfurled with admirable precision, streamed from the posts and fluttered with great effect.

Then, while the enormous gathering, which by this time had overflowed into every possible point of vantage, held its breath to listen, the Prince made his speech and performed the simple opening ceremony.

After that came a pitantio struggle to get the audience into the theatre in time for the matinee performance. What with seeing that the diplomatic representatives got into the building first, what with the subsequent difficulty of sorting out players from too-enterprising sightseers, and what with the troubles of theatre-goers who had found the wrong entrance or brought the wrong tickets, the police and the attendants had their work cut out.

Post Laureate's Ode.

Even when the audience had found its way in, it showed up disposition to be down. It wandered amiably but determinedly about examining the various corners of the theatre's interior, which, by indeed, well worth examination, and took very little notice of the worried stewards who hung uncertainly on its outskirts like sheep-dogs' whistles. It even invaded the steps of the apron stage, and peeped curiously into the orchestra pit like visitors to the Zoo investigating boars.

But at last, seemingly of its own volition, it gathered itself together into its seats. The lights were lowered, and Lillian McCarthy's tall vision in jade-green and silver came before the curtain to deliver the Post Laureate's ode.

The Shakespearean Memorial Theatre was in being.

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

ANTIPODES ANXIOUS FOR TRADE

Australian newspaper editors are never at a loss for material for the paper's leading article. If there is a scarcity of local matter for the leader writer's pen, he simply settles down to write still another article on the possibilities of trade with China.

That the possibilities are very real has long been realized by all Western countries, and Australia in its courageous fight against the present world depression is wide awake to the opportunities that exist.

Dr. Melbourne, a prominent Australian economist was a recent visitor to China. His mission was to acquire into the possibilities for a furtherance of trade between Australia and the East.

Other countries have not been slow to realize the potentialities for a furtherance of existing trade relations and economic missions may now be counted amongst China's regular imports.

A glance at a map of the world will show that by virtue of its geographical position Australia is ideally situated for an interchange of trade with China.

Cheap freights will help to keep costs at a minimum and the present favourable exchange rate will be of still further advantage to the importer in China.

Raw Material.

Australia is still to be considered chiefly as a producer of raw materials. Over-production has followed the use of scientific farming methods and modern machinery on the fertile farmlands of the Southern Continent, and has contributed largely towards the depression that exists there as in other countries.

It seems strange that Australian farmers should be forced into bankruptcy through being unable to market their produce whilst in China millions are dying of starvation.

Eyes Turned to China.

Russia, erstwhile consumer of the world's surplus produce has closed its doors and the eyes of the Western world have turned towards China with its four hundred and fifty millions of potential buyers. "Potential," because as yet the great majority of China's teeming millions may not be considered as buyers of the world's produce. The vast inland population has still to be reached.

The small red dot that represents Hong Kong on the map of the world is the point of distribution. Slowly but surely trade is extending from this base further inland, and it is the duty of every true Briton to do all in his power to see that preference is given where ever possible to British goods and, incidentally to the furtherance of British trade.

What China Needs.

Australia's wool, wheat, fruits and other produce is needed in China, and Australia needs the Chinese consumer.

Let us consider some of the produce which Australia is able to offer to the consumer in China. Australian wheat and flour has for long been known all over the world for its purity and general excellence.

Australian woollen goods already come to China, but only in small quantities. In the past the raw material has been sent to Japan where it has been turned into the manufactured article and re-exported to China. The present boycott of Japanese goods offers to the Australian manufacturer of woollen goods a wonderful opportunity.

Australian meat is world famous and noted for its general excellence and cheapness. Australian mutton is sold in large quantities in such distant places as England—why not in China?

Australian canners have kept pace with modern scientific methods of food preservation. The laws relating to packing and preserving of food in Australia are very strict and the work is carried on under close Government supervision.

There is a big market here for canned meats, fruit and vegetables and milk.

Australian fresh fruits have proved their superiority in open competition with the world's best at world fairs and exhibitions. With modern transport facilities these fruits can be landed in China with all their pristine freshness. They are kept alive in transit and when we in China eat the oranges, apples that have come from Australia, we are eating fresh produce which are literally fresh and pure.

(Continued on page 3 of this column.)

BRITAIN'S HOMES

BEST OF OLD AND NEW

One of the most interesting of the many Spring exhibitions held at Olympia in London is the Annual Ideal Home Exhibition organized by the popular London newspaper, the *Daily Mail*. This year it was more attractive than ever. It showed the most modern developments in British home making. It catered both for the most expensive and the simplest tastes. Utilitarian ideas had been harnessed to beauty of colour and design, and the result was a great advance. In the science of household economy.

The exhibition was made all the more attractive by its general historical setting. The old centuries of characteristic English modes were conjured up to remind the visitor of how far we have travelled in the evolution of the home. "The Tudor Village," and the "Old English Street" were particularly interesting. Another section was devoted to "Firesides through the Ages," and this gave the history of the British people as told in the development of the hearth and the inglenook. By contrast we were then shown a provocative series of rooms arranged to display the genius of the architect as designer and decorator. The last word in modern housing and furnishing was expressed. Whether the visitor went in search of enlightenment as to the newest ideas in home-making, decoration and design, or whether he found his most direct appeal in spectacular beauty and elements of surprise, he was gratified beyond measure.

IMPROVING OUTLOOK IN NEW ZEALAND

LARGE SURPLUS OF EXPORTS.

Auckland, N.Z.—New Zealand's special Economic Report is now available, and, with the prospect of most of it being placed on the legislative books of the country, the Dominion can now take stock of its position. The outlook could be considerably darker than it is. Production of many lines shows an improvement. The output of butter and fruit promises to reach new records and the export of meat will also be on high levels.

Trade reports for the eight months to the end of February, which corresponds with the season of production to date, show a most satisfactory position, with the largest surplus of exports for the period for many years. This season, in contrast with the two preceding ones, only six months' operations were needed to produce a surplus of exports over imports. In 1930-31 the excess of exports did not appear until 10 months of the export year had been completed, while the whole period July-June in 1929-30 showed an adverse balance. In view of her heavy loan commitments overseas, New Zealand requires a fairly large balance in favour of exports every year. So far there is nothing to indicate that the balance will not be more than is required for this year, and there certainly should be no reason for further interference with the exchange rate.

British manufacturers of utility lines will not lose by maintaining connection with New Zealand, in spite of any temporary falling off in business which may have taken place in the last year or so, for the stage is gradually being set for a healthy revival of buying when Parliament gets public finances into a satisfactory position once again. *Financial Times & Engineering Supplement.*

tain the essential salts and vitamins necessary to good health.

The famous brand of Jerrah, a famous Australian hardwood, is the only one in the world that is so strong and durable.

And let us not forget the delicious wines which Australia exports and which are finding increasing favour in the world market. China can do with more of them.

On the one hand we have a country with the remaining nations whose knowledge and civilization was the world's oldest civilization. Of the Old World we have Australia, a young and not least progressive of modern nations. What is more, we have a country that should be a bridge and more so, a bridge between the East and West, and a bridge that will follow on a mutual understanding.

24th
MAY
1932

EMPIRE DAY

OBSERVATIONS

At the—
**HONGKONG
PENINSULA, PEAK
&
REPULSE BAY
HOTELS.**

BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCTS
23rd and 24th May
AT OUR HOTELS

OUR BILLS OF FARE
COMPRISE CHOICE SELECTIONS OF
EMPIRE FOOD
—AND—
EMPIRE WINES

ORCHESTRAL PROGRAMMES
AT
**HONGKONG HOTEL
PENINSULA HOTEL
REPULSE BAY HOTEL**
INCLUDE ENGLISH, SCOTTISH & IRISH
POPULAR FOLK-SONGS
FROM THE BEST COMPOSITIONS OF
EMPIRE MUSIC

DINNER DANCES
AT
HONGKONG HOTEL
May 23rd and 24th—(8 p.m. till mid-night)
REPULSE BAY HOTEL
May 24th—(8 p.m. till mid-night)

EMPIRE DAY TEA DANCE
at REPULSE BAY HOTEL
(4.30 p.m. till 6.30 p.m.)

SPECIAL CELEBRATION
EMPIRE GALA NIGHT
in the "ROSE ROOM" of the
PENINSULA HOTEL
—MAY 23rd—
(9 p.m. till 2 a.m.)

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

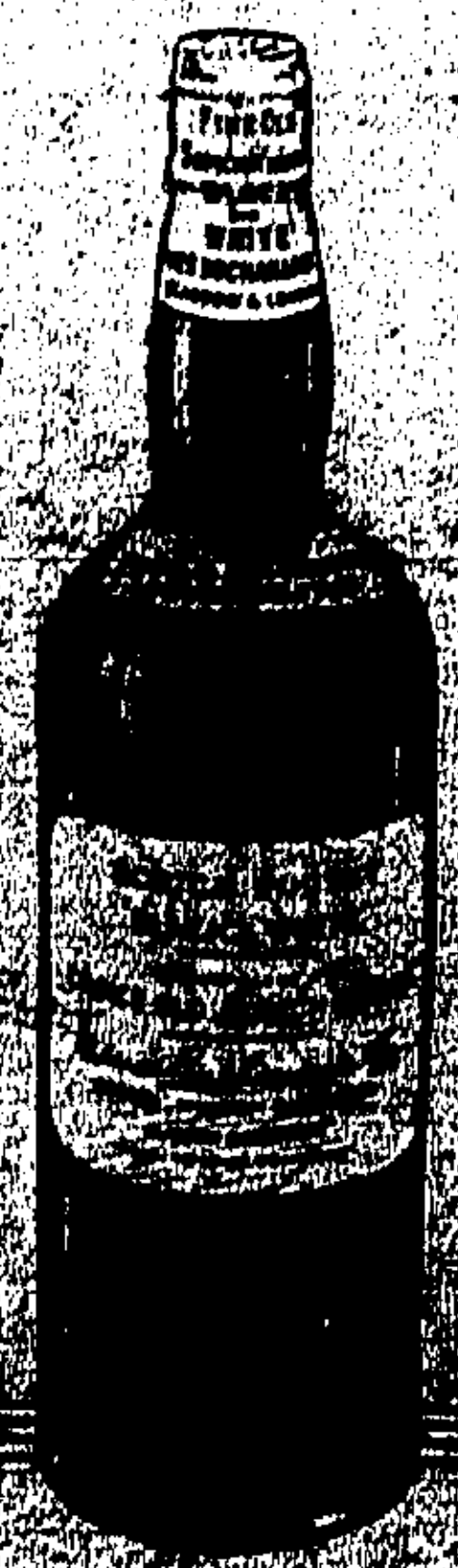
The Sign of the Perfect Blend



"BLACK & WHITE"

WHISKY

World Renowned for Age and Quality



Sole Agents
DODWELL & CO., LTD.

are full of human interest--that is why so many people READ THEM.

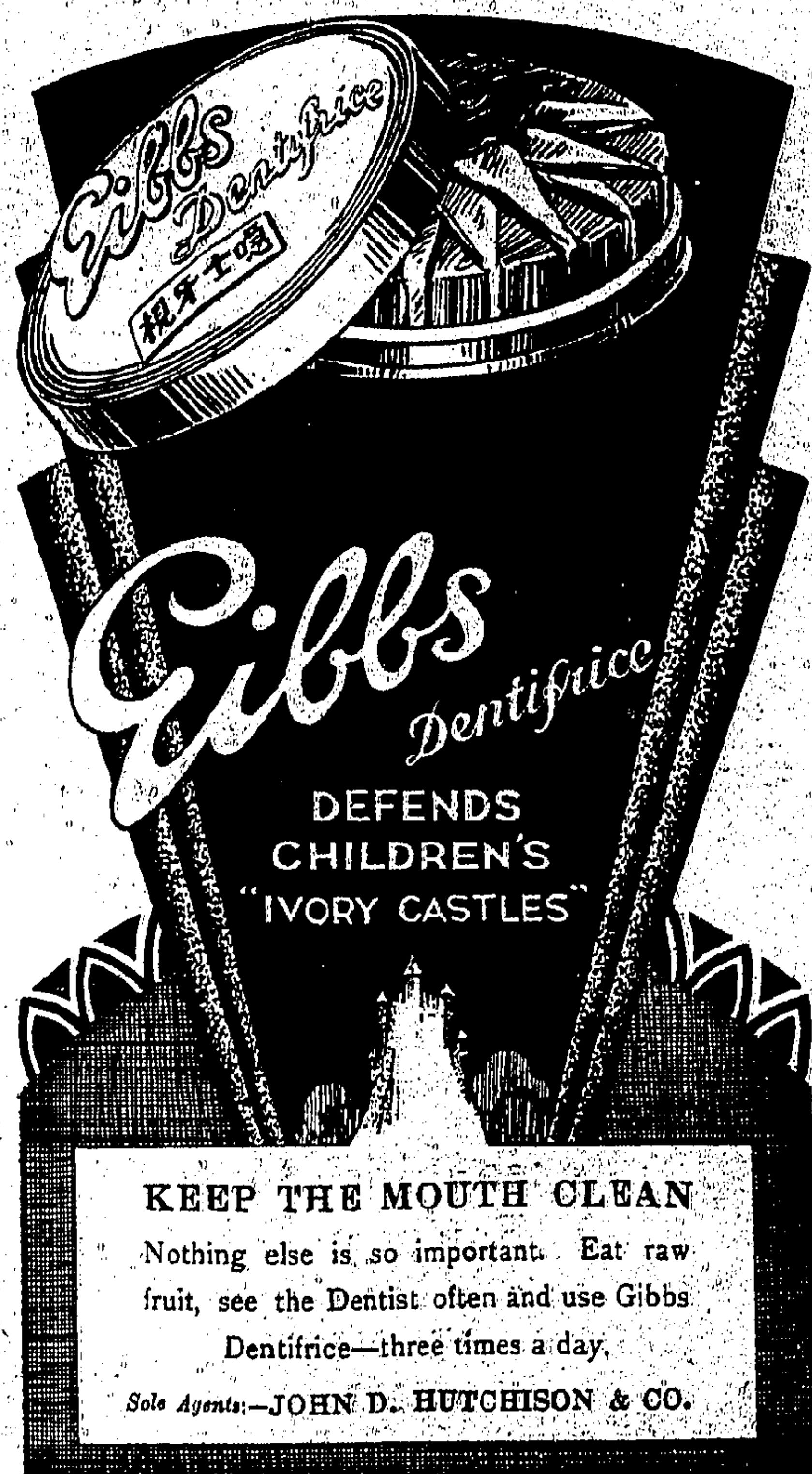
1940

Powder your teeth!



It is no new idea, this cleaning teeth with powder. But its soundness is shown by time itself. For 40 years and more, Calvert's has proved what Dentists recognise—that powder cleans like nothing else can—easily and pleasantly to a whiteness that brightens your whole expression.

CALVERT'S TOOTH POWDER



Gibbs Dentifrice

DEFENDS CHILDREN'S "IVORY CASTLES"

KEEP THE MOUTH CLEAN

Nothing else is so important. Eat raw fruit, see the Dentist often and use Gibbs Dentifrice—three times a day.

Sole Agents:—JOHN D. HUTCHISON & CO.



"SUMMER CLOTHES"

WHAT AN IMPROVEMENT WHEN THEY COME FROM THE

STEAM LAUNDRY DRYCLEANING DEPT.

NO SHRINKAGE OR LOSS OF COLOUR ON GABARDINE, PALE BEIGE, SILK, ALPACA OR MOHAIR GARMENTS.

OUR STEAM PRESSES CANNOT SCORCH, SHINE OR SPOT.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Sanitary Laundrymen, Dyers and Dry Cleaners

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS, Mongkok, Tel. 57025.

KOWLOON HOTEL DEPOT.

HONG KONG DEPOT, 90, Queen's Road, Central, Tel. 21579.

PEAK HOTEL DEPOT, Tel. 22071.

PENINSULA HOTEL (Visitors only).

HONG KONG HOTEL.

WANDERER SERVICE.

SPECIAL VALETTERIA SERVICE.

No. 1, Despatch Hotel, Tel. 58081.

84, Nathan Road (Near to Majestic Theatre), Tel. 26906.

90, Queen's Road Central, Tel. 21579.

BRITISH CARS CAN DO

SOUTHERN SUDAN CONQUERED

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Rome, May 20.

The War Office report records a fine performance by British motor vehicles in South Sudan between January 18 when a convoy of four military vehicles left Cairo, and April 16, when a journey of 5,900 miles was completed.

Only a negligible proportion of this mileage was over made roads. Tracks desert and hilly ground represented 1,650 miles, black cotton soil 1,800 miles, very heavy sand 440 miles and hard gravel or sandy soil of 1,290 miles.

Throughout the journey there were only five punctures, and no accidents occurred. The convoy comprised a Crossley Six-wheel Lorry, a Commer Four-wheel Lorry, a Morris Commercial Van and a nine horse power Riley car.

The report says that other makes of vehicles of these types would have been equally successful and the War Office is definitely satisfied that British Car and Lorry Manufacturers are now producing vehicles eminently suitable for Imperial and Colonial employment.

SANITARY REFORMS IN LIBERIA

BRITAIN AND U.S. USE A LITTLE PRESSURE

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Rome, May 20.

At the opening of the League Council Session at Geneva to-day Viscount Cecil represented Great Britain when the question of Liberia was considered.

A report providing for the appointment by the League and the United States of high officials to supervise administrative financial and sanitary reforms was adopted, although the Secretary of State for Liberia said that he was not in a position to say if his Government would accept these measures.

The loan of \$247,000 as well as a moratorium will not be negotiated until Liberia accepts the full plan of reorganisation as provided for in the report.

AIR LINER "TALKS" TO EXPRESS

MESSAGES EXCHANGED WITH "FLYING SCOTSMAN"

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Rome, May 20.

Telephonic communication was established to-day between the Imperial Airways Liner Hercules, which was on a journey to Glasgow, and the famous "Flying Scotsman" of the London North Eastern Railway.

The train was proceeding at a speed approaching 90 miles hourly during its wireless telegraphic contact with the Air Liner, which swooped down from 3,500 feet and circled round the "Flying Scotsman" while the messages were exchanged.

BOMBAY RIOTS

MANY MERCHANTS LEAVE CITY

(THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.)

Bombay, May 20.

Three persons were killed and 40 injured during to-day's fighting, in addition to 12 injured who have since died, but the situation is generally greatly improved.

Twelve hundred bad characters have been rounded up and over 20,000 people, mainly Indian traders, left the city during the last few days in consequence of the riots.

Business is at a standstill except for the brisk trade in British-made sun helmets, for which many Hindus and Moslems are temporarily discarding their distinguishing turbans and turbans.

The Governor has ordered the mobilisation of the local auxiliary forces, also the Bombay Light Horse, composed of non-official Europeans.

COOLER FRENCH HOSPITALITY

FOREIGNERS TO BE WATCHED MORE CLOSELY

(THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.)

Paris, May 21.

Stringent new regulations are to be adopted from to-day regarding the supervision of foreigners entering France.

The measures, which are the outcome of the assassination of M. Paul Doumer, include the imposition of severe penalties for expelled persons who return to France and stringent police protection for the President.

POPULAR CLUB SECRETARY

LT. COL. ROBERTSON GOING ON HOME LEAVE

PRESENTATIONS FROM H.K. CLUB STAFF

As a mark of esteem, the staff of the Hong Kong Club, on Saturday, presented Lt. Col. T. A. Robertson, Secretary of the Club and one of the most prominent figures in sporting circles in the Colony, with souvenirs on the occasion of his departure on Home leave.

Lt. Col. Robertson together with Mrs. Robertson will be sailing for home for six months holiday on May 22.

The presentation was made by Mr. A. H. Abbas, who, in calling upon Col. Robertson to accept the gifts from the staff, said that he was desired by the staff to say that Col. Robertson had always treated his subordinates in a generous and kind manner.

Speaking for himself, Mr. Abbas said that during his long association of 31 years with the Club he felt sure no one had commanded more esteem from the staff than Colonel Robertson. He said that the staff and himself would look forward to Col. Robertson's return and he wished both Col. and Mrs. Robertson a pleasant holiday in the Old Country.

Replying, Col. Robertson said that he was deeply moved by the tokens of appreciation from the staff. He had always found them willing and he much appreciated the co-operation which the staff showed from time to time. He thanked Mr. Abbas and the staff for their generous gifts.

The gifts from the staff took the form of an ivory box and silk shawl for Mrs. Robertson and a carved ivory ornament for Col. Robertson.

The gifts from Mr. Abbas were a jade brooch for Mrs. Robertson and a pair of jade links for Col. Robertson. During Col. Robertson's absence Mr. Abbas will be acting in his place.

HONOUR FOR SIR ROGER KEYES.

COMMANDANT OF ROYAL MARINES

OLD NAVAL CUSTOM.

Sir Roger J. B. Keyes, Bt., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., L.D., D.C.L., Admiral of the Fleet, has been appointed Colonel Commandant of the Portsmouth Division of the Royal Marines.

The last Admiral to be appointed as a General of the Royal Marines was Lord de Saumarez, in 1892, and the last to be appointed as Lieut. General was Sir William Sidney Smith in 1830, but the last survivor of the practice was Sir George Cockburn, who was made a Major General on April 9, 1821, and held the rank for 30 years.

Nelson was among those who held a Royal Marine commission in this way.

Notable Career.

Sir Roger John Brownlow Keyes, who was born in 1872, has a notable career in the Royal Navy, which he entered in 1885. He was promoted Commander in 1900, Captain in 1906, Rear-Admiral in 1917, Vice-Admiral in 1921, Admiral in 1923, and Admiral of the Fleet in 1929.

He served in China during the Boxer rising of 1900 and was mentioned in despatches as the result of which he was promoted Commander and received the China medal with two clasps.

From 1903-7, Sir Roger served as Naval Attaché in Rome, Vienna, Athens, and Constantinople. He was appointed Captain and Commander in charge of Submarine Services in 1910 and served in that capacity until 1914.

His appointments during the War were Chief of Staff, Eastern Mediterranean Squadron, 1915 (mentioned in despatches and receiving the C.M.G., D.S.O., and Commander of the Legion d'Honneur); Captain and Rear-Admiral of the Grand Fleet, 1916-17; Director of Plans, 1917; acting Vice-Admiral in Command of the Dover Patrol, 1918. He commanded the operations against Zeppelins and Ostend on April 23, 1918, receiving the K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, Grand Officer of the Legion d'Honneur, Commander of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Croix de Guerre (French and Belgian), and the American Distinguished Service Medal.



FOR QUALITY

Hongkong & South China Representatives for the following British manufacturers.

BRITISH INSULATED CABLES, LTD.
Helsby and Prescott.

VERITYS, LIMITED.
Birmingham.

EVANS & CO., LTD.
London.

LANDIS & GYR, LTD.
London.

TANGYES, LIMITED.
Birmingham.

ASSOCIATED BRITISH MACHINE TOOLMAKERS, LTD.
London.

WINGETS, LIMITED
Warwick.

ANDERSON, GRICE & CO., LTD.
Garnoustie-Scotland.

INDIAN STANDARD CARRIAGE AND WAGON CO., LTD.
Calcutta.

BRUNTONS, LIMITED.
Mussaburgh.

MOFFATS, LIMITED
Wexon, Ontario.

ELECTROLUX, LIMITED
London.

W. T. LAMBOURN & CO.
London.

ALUMINIUM (V.), LTD.
Montreal.

SHERINGHAM DAYLIGHT CO. (1930), LIMITED
Slough (England).

BRITISH BELTING & ASBESTOS CO.
London.

RITULAC, LIMITED
Newcastle-On-Tyne.

ASSOCIATED LEAD MANUFACTURERS EXPORT CO., LTD.
London.

STRATHOLYDE PAINT CO., LTD.
Glasgow.

ANDREW YULE & CO., LTD.
Calcutta.

TATA IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.
Calcutta.

"ITALY" PRODUCTS, LTD.
London.

SINGAPORE RUBBER WORKS, LTD.
Singapore.

ANGLO-SIAM CORPORATION, LTD.
London.

HARRIS & SHELTON, LTD.
London.

CHANCE BROS. & CO., LTD.
Birmingham.

T. & B. BOOTE, LTD.
Burslem.

WM. NEWMAN & SONS, LTD.
Birmingham.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LEATHER CO.
Huntsville, Ontario.

ROSE BROS. PTY., LTD.
Melbourne.

MANGROVITE BELTING, LTD.
Sydney.

SCOTT & BROWN, LTD.
London.

M. MYERS
London.

MITCHELL SCOTTS & CO.
London.

Wires, cables and all Electrical Specialties.
Electric Fans, had Motors, Dynamos, switchgear, Maxlume fitting, Life.

Wattmeters.

Oil Engines, Pumps Hydraulic Machinery, etc.

Machine Tools, Sawmill machinery, Heat treatment, furnaces.

Concrete and Road making Machinery of all descriptions.

Stone Working Machinery, Saws, polishing beds, cranes, etc.

Railway Materials, under-frames, etc.

Steel wire ropes for all purposes.

The all Electric Cooker Specialists.

Domestic Refrigerators and Vacuum cleaners.

Beltings for all purposes, conveyors and transmission.

Anything in aluminium.

Light Rectifying, Reflectors.

Brake Linings and Asbestos sheets packing, etc.

Bituminous Paints.

Red and White Lead, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipes, etc.

Paints.

Oils, etc.

Pig Iron, etc.

Asbestos-Cement Sheets and Pipes.

Rubber goods tiling for floors.

Timber, etc.

Steel Partitions, Vaults, Shelving, etc.

Calorex Glass.

Wall and Floor Tiles.

Builders Hardware.

Sole Leather.

Flour.

Sole Leather.

Scott's Emulsion.

Ivory.

Natal Coal.

For any line in

GENERAL IMPORTS, ENGINEERING & BUILDING SUPPLIES

CONSULT

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONG KONG.

Telephone 27781

SHAMBER
CARTON.

Telephone 10687

British weather—SHOWERY



Showers are inevitable and this coat will give you faithful protection. It is not heavy and can be carried in comfort. The material is a thoroughly proofed Egyptian Cotton, well cut and made to our own specification. Lined with the same material—no rubber is introduced.

\$55.00

Less 10% cash discount.

OTHER QUALITIES FROM \$19.50

MACKINTOSH'S LTD



HUNG YU COMPANY.

SHANGHAI TAILORS.
EXPERT MAKING EUROPEAN LADIES' HIGH CLASS
DRESSES, CHINESE AND FRENCH SILK MERCHANTS.

70, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
(OPPOSITE LEE YUEN STREET, WEST)
Telephone No. 27803.

Parfumerie Roigaud

PARIS.

"UN AIR EMBAUME"

Flacon de Luxe Grand-Model.

A Hygienic and Refreshing Perfume in great
favour on all Overseas Markets.

OBTAINABLE FROM—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE PHARMACY.
THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY
WING ON & CO.
THE SUN CO.
SINCERE CO.

AGENTS:

VICENTE ATIENZA & CO.
No. 54, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.
Tel. 57155.



WHITEAWAY'S

The Vacuum Ice Cream Freezers

THE ICEBERG VACUUM FREEZER THE "ICEBERG"



ONE OF WHITEAWAYS STANDARD VALUES

1 Quart Size ... \$15.50
2 Quart Size ... \$19.50
3 Quart Size ... \$27.50

FIRST FLOOR SHOWROOMS

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG

Ice Cream Freezer. This perfect—Ice Cream maker is quite infallible in action. Simply fill with ice and your cream mixture and in half an hour the most delightful Ice Cream is ready.

HOME CRICKET RESULTS

SUSSEX AND DERBY SCORE OUTRIGHT VICTORIES.

CAMBRIDGE BEAT ESSEX BY THREE WICKETS.
WILCOX GETS A CENTURY FOR LIGHT BLUES.

(THROUGHOUT BRITAIN'S AGENCY.)

London, May 20.

While some of the matches which began on Wednesday were played to a finish, the others had to be left drawn on account of the rain and in one match it was impossible for each side to complete an innings.

As in previous weeks, some remarkable batting and bowling figures were returned, and among the list of players who passed the hundred mark was Wazir Ali who made 132 for the All-India team against Oxford.

Below is a list of the most outstanding performances.—

Batting	Bowling
Paynter (Lancs) 159	Mitchell (Derby) v. Northants 5 for 39
C. K. Naidu (All India) 116*	and 8 for 62
Wazir Ali (All-India) 132	Bailly (Hampshire) v. Notts 7 for 7
Sachin (Yorkshire) 109	Sam Staples (Notts) v. Hampshire 6 for 17
Wilcox (Cambridge) 102	and 4 for 4
Bakerwell (Northants) 101	M. Nisar (All India) v. Oxford 6 for 32
Cook (Sussex) 89	Nichols (Essex) v. Cambridge 5 for 21
Hammond (Gloucesters) 88	Voco (Notts) v. Hampshire 5 for 21
C. K. Naidu (All-India) 85	Tate (Sussex) v. Leicester 5 for 28
K. S. Duleepinhi (Sussex) 60	Pelham (Cambridge) v. Essex 5 for 37
*Signifies not out.	Hodgson (Lancs) v. Kent 5 for 74

OXFORD GO DOWN TO ALL-INDIA.

CAMBRIDGE v. ESSEX.

WILCOX AND PELHAM DO WELL FOR LIGHT BLUES.

On the University ground the Light Blues beat Essex by three wickets. A feature of the match was the good bowling of Pelham for the undergraduates and a stylish innings by Wilcox for 102 runs. Nichols of Essex also displayed good form with the ball.

Essex batted first when they made 104 runs. Pelham worried the county batsmen with some good bowling and went on to get 5 wickets for 37 runs. With Nichols (5 for 21) bowling on the top of his form, the undergraduates could only muster 116 in their first innings.

Both sides improved considerably in the second innings. The county declared at 280 for the loss of 9 wickets but Cambridge did one better and scored 320 for 7 before stumps were drawn. The hero of this innings was Wilcox, who played delightful cricket for 102 runs.

The scores were:—
Essex, 1st innings 104
Pelham, 5 for 37
Cambridge, 1st innings 116
Nichols, 5 for 21
Essex, 2nd innings (8 wickets, declared) 280
Cambridge, 2nd innings (total for 7 wickets) 320
Wilcox, 102.

NORTHANTS v. DERBY.

BAKEWELL GETS A CENTURY.

A. H. Bakerwell entered into the land of the magical three figures when his county entertained Derby but were beaten by 113 runs. Another feature of the game was the fine bowling of Mitchell of Derby who took 13 wickets for 98 runs in the two innings.

Derby's first innings effort produced 233 runs and with Mitchell (5 for 38) bowling on the top of the form, Northants could only manage 66 runs in reply.

Going in for the second time, Derby declared at 193 for 5, thus setting their opponents the difficult task of getting 341 runs in the fourth innings to win. Northants, however, made a gallant effort but despite a century by Bakerwell (101) they could only compile 225. Mitchell again bowled well, his figures this time being 8 for 62.

The scores were:—
Derby, 1st innings 233
Northants, 1st innings 66
Mitchell, 5 for 38
Derby, 2nd innings (5 wickets, declared) 193
Northants, 2nd innings 225
Bakerwell, 101
Mitchell, 8 for 62.

OXFORD v. ALL INDIA.

TOURISTS SCORE A WIN.

The All-India touring team scored their first win on their present visit to England when they beat Oxford by eight wickets on the University ground.

The tourists made 324 when they

All-India then came in and scored the required runs for the loss of two wickets.

The scores were:—
All-India, 1st innings 234
Wazir Ali, 132
Naidu, 85
Lall Singh, 11
Oxford, 1st innings 133
Nisar, 6 for 32
Oxford, 2nd innings, (follow-on) 219
All-India, 2nd innings (for 3 wickets) 32

LEICESTER v. SUSSEX.

DULEEPSINHJI AND COOK.

At Leicester, Sussex beat the home county by six wickets and 13 runs.

Sussex had first use of the wickets, their effort realising 205. Cook (50) and Duleepsinhji (60) were the chief scores and during the time they were at the wicket they treated the spectators to some delightfully free batting. Leicester replied with 130 runs, Tate taking 5 wickets for 28 runs, and as a result they were forced to follow-on. They could not save-off an innings defeat as they were dismissed for 152 in their second effort.

The scores were:—
Sussex, 1st innings 205
Cook, 50
Duleepsinhji, 60
Leicester, 1st innings 130
Tate, 5 for 28
Leicester, 2nd innings 152

GLOUCESTER v. SOMERSET.

HAMMOND GETS GOING.

This match was played at Bristol (Fry's ground) and resulted in a win in the first innings for the home county as the game could not be brought to a finish on account of the rain.

(Continued on Page 11.)

RAISING COAL

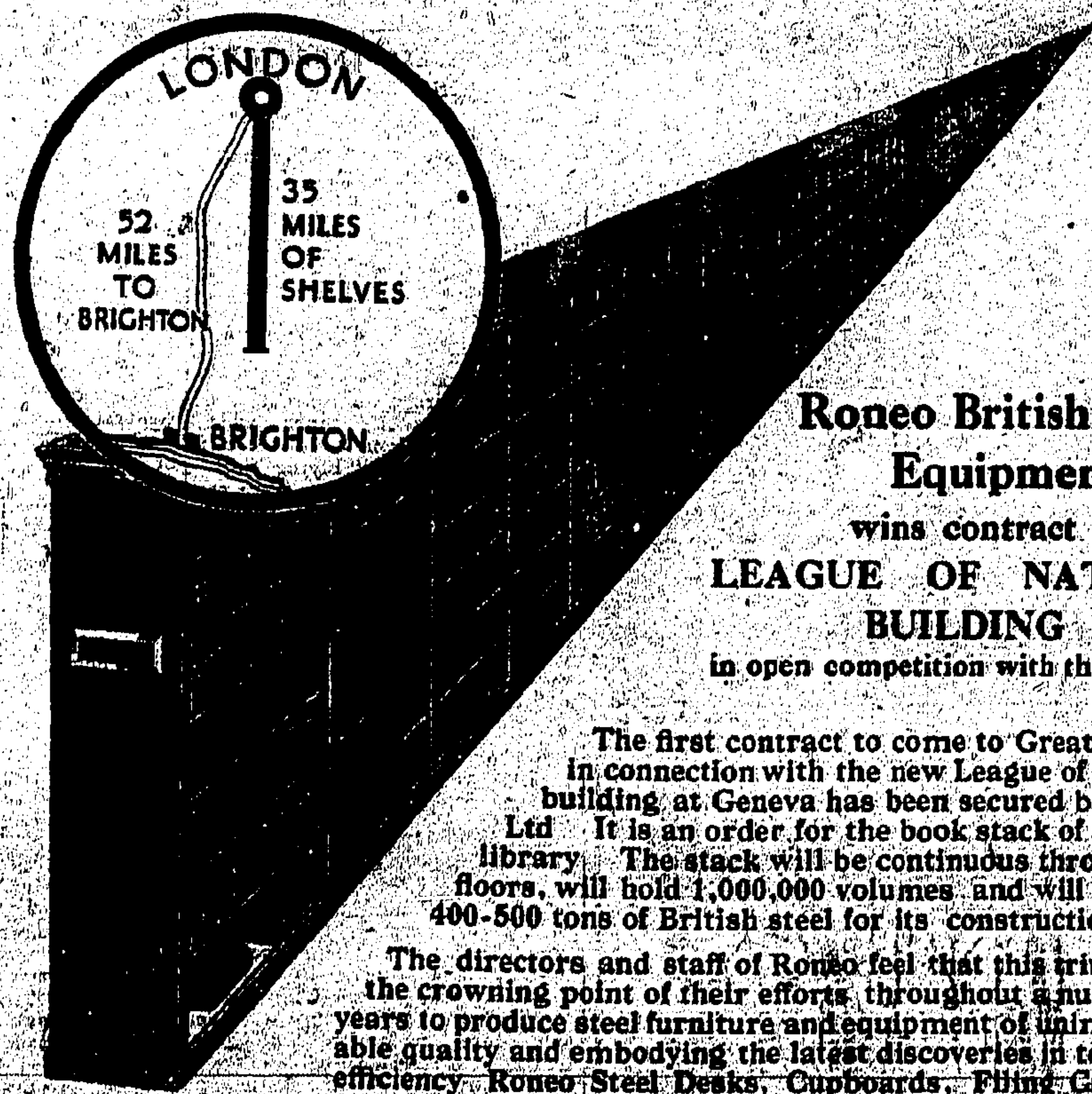
FOR HOME MOTORS & POWER HOUSES

HOME
FACTORY
AND
BUNKERSPOWER
HOUSE,
TUGS &
LOCOS.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hong Kong.



35 miles of Roneo Steel Shelving



Roneo British Steel
Equipment

wins contract for
LEAGUE OF NATIONS
BUILDING

in open competition with the World.

The first contract to come to Great Britain in connection with the new League of Nations building at Geneva has been secured by Roneo Ltd. It is an order for the book stack of the new library. The stack will be continuous through ten floors, will hold 1,000,000 volumes and will require 400-500 tons of British steel for its construction.

The directors and staff of Roneo feel that this triumph is the crowning point of their efforts throughout a number of years to produce steel furniture and equipment of unimpeachable quality and embodying the latest discoveries in technical efficiency. Roneo Steel Desks, Cupboards, Filing Cabinets, Doors and Partitions are becoming a standard requisite in modern fire-proof construction and on the score of economy alone are rapidly superseding wood and other perishable materials. That Roneo should have been selected among the world's steel manufacturers for so important a contract is powerful tribute to the sound design, the moderate cost and the durability of their steel equipment.

RONEO STEEL
EQUIPMENT

SOLE AGENTS

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

EMPIRE PARADE SERVICE.

COLOURFUL CEREMONY AT THE CATHEDRAL.

STIRRING SERMON BY SERVICES' CHAPLAIN

The Senior Chaplain to the Forces, the Rev. J. N. Lewis Bryan, B.A., conducted a special Empire Sunday Parade Service at St. John's Cathedral yesterday, choosing as his subject, "The Ideals and Responsibilities of Empire."

The sermon was broadcast throughout the Colony and many people listened in.

The Band of the South Wales Borderers, under Bandmaster Geeks, played throughout the service at which there was a large attendance of Service-men and a representative gathering of the public.

The form of Service was as follows:

Hymn—"O God Our Help in Ages Past."
Prayers
Venite
Lesson
Benedictus
Credo
Prayers

Hymn—"Jesu, Lover of My Soul."

Address.

Hymn—"Kipling's Recessional."

National Anthem.

Benediction.

Voluntary—"Land of Hope and Glory."

The collection will be divided between Earl Haig's Memorial Work-shops, and the O.M.S. Home for Orphans, Kowloon.

THE SERMON.

In the course of his remarks, the Rev. Lewis Bryan said that during the days of the Great War, a message once reached Rome from a group of Englishmen who had been marooned for five years in the wastes of the Arctic. They knew nothing about the catastrophe which had disrupted the peace of Europe and the message which they sent across the world was this: "Is all well with the old country?"

Years had passed since those momentous and critical days, said the preacher, but Peace had her problems no less precarious than those of War. The map of the world had been altered; Kings had lost their crowns and gone into exile. We had lived through and were still living in times of tremendous upheaval and the East was waking from its slumbers of centuries and was determined to play its part in the councils of the nations.

If the same message were sent by the marooned Englishmen today, what would be the answer? Although, for the first time in our generation there was, to-day, a gleam of hope, yet there was the most tremendous power for evil that the world had ever known which was striving to smash that idea which, throughout the years of our history, had been the inspiration of our forefathers, striving to destroy men's love for their King and Country, striving to disrupt the relations between the employer and employee, between man and his fellow-men.

Subversive Elements.

The speaker referred to the evil effects in the bazaars of India, at Cairo and Alexandria, saying that could trace its course as one could trace that of the slug across a leaf. That power of evil was trying to induce the severance of allegiance to the British Crown until the old flag which had flown proudly throughout the centuries sometimes looked a little careworn as though worn-out by the strain and stress of the passing years.

We had been content to let things drift, with the perfectly obvious result, and if we had let them drift very much further we might have followed others into the past of history. So it was that they were asked to remember and take stock of which we stood, and to think again of the great ideals which, all down the years of our history, had been the rallying power of our Empire, and surely, they were just those two things, "service and sacrifice," without which no life, whether public or private, could ever hope for success.

It was no mere chance or casual fortune from the hands of fate that England had gathered round herself the greatest commonwealth of free people the world had ever known, and had welded them together, because the power behind it was the hand of God. That power had been given to England as to no other nation.

The Roman legions never cut in trying to conquer the world but it was the hand of the Roman that they made a desolation and they call (Continued on next column)

LONDON GIRL ON THE YANGTZE.

VIVID IMPRESSION OF SHANGHAI.

We give the following extracts from a letter written by an adventurous young Englishwoman who has recently arrived in Hankow.

The Yangtze is filthy, yellow, muddy water, just like the Whang-poo. We reach Wuhu and Kiang to-morrow morning and afternoon, and have already passed Chinkiang and Nanjing. The Japanese boats passing by the Yangtze have their funnels disguised—all black colour. The Chinese soldiers look thin and ill-fed and many are mere boys between 14 and 16 years of age. When we passed the forts or what is left of them, at Woosung, the whole village was a mass of ruins, and you can still see the homeless rummaging about in the bricks. The whole place is occupied by the Japanese who cheer the Asama Maru as we came in. In fact we were so close that you could distinctly hear them talking and shouting their "Banzai." The place looked desolate and hopeless.

War and Flood Famine.

The Shanghai streets are thronged with refugees all sitting round begging. My driver had to beat them from the steps of the car I was in, as they started to touch my arm, and with the money and letter of credit I was carrying I was frightened. Many of the sights that I saw were disgusting. But that is war and flood famine. All the trucks and cars seem even now to be occupied by military hands, and there is still trouble with societies who are sending out pamphlets urging the boycott of the Japanese so as to drive them out of China without firing another shot.

Near the wharves the place reeked of disease. By the time I had settled my luggage and got through the Customs, I had emptied a small bottle of Eau de Cologne dry and required more.

In Shanghai everyone is still wearing overcoats. I have been drinking hot tea and coffee to keep warm but am still freezing. Everything is terribly expensive and the price of a certain perfume I found to be nearly double what it is in Hong Kong. This is owing to the taxes. Hong Kong is the cheapest place after all!

Justice and Liberty.

Justice and the liberty of man, of whatever colour or class, and freedom on the seas and oceans of the world, had been established wherever the Union Jack flew, there was freedom and peace, equality of law, freedom of worship and individual emancipation due to a very large extent to the devoted life-long services of men who had been content to leave England and go out into the far places of the Empire.

There was not a corner of our far-flung possessions which was not hallowed by the bones of the pioneers who had laid down their lives in simple service and a suitable inscription for all such would be, "They died that the flag of England flew free over their spirit passed."

We were rich in at least one thing. We were heirs of all that England stood for and of all the Empire, which meant something more than splashes of red on a map, but all-round route. It was something to be guarded with every breath in our body. England had always used nobly that power which was hers and she had never abused it; she had established the flag of liberty in the four corners of the world and over every sea; she had always stood for the right of little nations to hold up their heads, and had always been foremost in the aims of liberty, justice and truth.

Service-men's Example.

The Empire, however, was not a job only for politicians. They came and went but the Empire still went on. Not only was every Englishman abroad a representative of the British Empire but every soldier and sailor who left England's shores was a missionary. By the way he did his job and by the way he conducted himself was the nation judged.

The night may be long and the road may be steep, yet it twains our feet. If we will determine on this one thing at least, that we will remember the responsibility that has come down to us across the ages, this England of ours, this Empire so glorious and so free, shall be blessed with our children and made yet more splendid and more glorious. We can then send back the answer, "All is well."

PATRONAL FEAST DAY.

CELEBRATIONS AT ST. LOUIS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Yesterday the Salesian Community in charge of St. Louis Industrial School celebrated the Feast of Our Lady Help of Christians, the Protectress of the Society. Solemn High Mass was sung by the Very Rev. Father Bernardini, Superior, assisted by the Rev. Fr. Wicorbeck, Deacon, and the Rev. Fr. Borio, Sub-deacon.

The music of the Mass was the Choral Mass *Salve Regina* which was rendered by the Salesian Scholastics from Shaukiwan.

The sermon for the occasion was preached by the Rev. Fr. Gallagher, S.J., who dwelt on the significance of the title of Help of Christians. "Mary is a source of help first because she is the Mother of God; then because she has been given by God to men to be their Mother, also that help is not something which occurred only long ago, it has endured through all ages in great things and in small. It is felt to-day all over the world, especially in centres like Lourdes and Fatima. To win Mary's help we must honour her not by words merely but by deeds by taking her as our model."

After the religious ceremony the School Band gave a very pleasing selection of music in the compound.

The School Itself.

Situated in a side street near the University gate, the St. Louis Industrial School provides a five-year course for poor boys in carpentry, motor engineering, tailoring, printing and shoemaking. There is only one question asked of the boys who seek admission: "Are you poor?" Boys are recruited from the streets and the Police Department co-operates with the Principal of the school and send to him any boy that they consider stands in need of the training so efficiently provided.

The Salesian Fathers are in charge of the establishment and in all countries of the world, Priests and Brothers of this Order are conducting boys' institutions.

The present building for the home is supplied by the Government together with a grant of \$400 a month, and consists of three two-story buildings, the major portion being one of first erected in the Colony. The premises are entirely too small to accommodate either the machinery at present in use or the number of boys that the staff are keen to enroll. Only about 100 boys are at present resident in the institution and every year some of them complete their course and are drafted out to employment found for them by the Institution.

LOCAL CHINESE WEDDING.

LAM-AU WEI KWOK.

The marriage took place on Saturday afternoon at the Union Church, Kennedy Road, of Miss Au Wei Kwok, of Shanghai, third daughter of the late Mr. Au Wei, to Mr. Lam Chik Ho, second son of Mr. Lam Woo, the well-known local building contractor. The Rev. E. G. Powell officiated.

Given away by Mr. Au Chiu, the bride was attired in a dress of white satin and lace and carried a bouquet of white carnations. The Misses Helle Chen and May Cheung, as bridesmaids, wore dresses of mauve and green georgette, and carried bouquets of pink carnations.

The flower girls, the Misses Laura Young and Jennie Lam, were dressed in *crêpe-de-chine*, and their bouquets were of pink carnations. Mr. Eric Wong Tase discharged the duties of "best man," and Mr. Lam Chik Suen was groomsmen. A large number of friends attended the reception held at the new restaurant in Gloucester Building.

JAPANESE ROBBED.

BURGLARY AT MACDONNELL ROAD.

BIG HAUL OF JEWELLERY.

Mr. F. Suzuki of 30, Macdonnell Road, was the victim of a burglary at his residence on Saturday night, as a result of which thieves got away with a haul of \$675 worth of jewellery.

The more valuable articles stolen were two platinum rings, one set with diamonds and the other with diamonds and pearls, which are valued at \$300 each.

Other articles stolen include a gold ring set with a small diamond, a gold watch and chain and a pair of gold cuff links.

A report has been made to the police of the burglary and detectives are investigating the affair.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 355 METRES.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Stock quotations.

11.30 a.m.—Chinese programmes.

12.30 p.m.—European programme of Columbia records.

1 p.m.—Local time and weather report.

1.30 p.m.—Mail notice, etc.

2 p.m.—Close down.

4.15 to 10.35 p.m.—European programme.

4.15 to 6.30 p.m.—Relay from the Peninsula Hotel of the programme of the Empire Products Fair.

4.15 p.m.—Opening Speech by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga.

4.30 p.m.—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government replies and declares the Fair open.

4.35 p.m.—Presentations to Mrs. Southern.

4.50 to 5.30 p.m.—Music by the Band of H.M.S. Cornwall by kind permission of Capt. G. H. Knowles, D.S.C., R.N.

5.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Music by the Peninsula Hotel Band. Gramophone music by Arnold's Radio Services Limited will be broadcast during the intervals. These records will be kindly supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Company.

6.30 to 9 p.m.—Columbia records will be broadcast from the Studio.

This programme will, as far as possible, be a duplication of that being broadcast by Messrs. Arnold's Radio Services Limited in the Peninsula Hotel.

7 p.m.—Stock quotations, mail notice, etc.

8 p.m.—Local time and weather report.

9 to 10.30 p.m.—A programme of records from Z.B.W.'s Library. Orchestral Concert.

Orchestra—"Afternoon of a Faun" (Debussy).—Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Leopold Stokowski.

Solo—"Samson et Dalila—My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" (Saint-Saens).—Sigmund Onegin (Coh-tralto).

Cello Solo—"Adagio" (Bach-Silotti-Casals).—(Bach-Silotti-Casals).

Cello Solo—"Goyescas—Intermezzo" (Granados).—Pablo Casals.

"Concerto No. 1 in B Flat minor for piano and Orchestra" (Tchaikovsky, Op. 23).—Played by Solomon (Piano) and the Halle Orchestra, conducted by Sir Hamilton Harty.

1st Movement—Allegro non troppo a moto maestoso.

2nd Movement—Andantino sem-plice.

3rd Movement—Allegro con fuoco.

Song—"Travels—Wild My Dream of Youth" (Verdi).—Song—"Lucia—Tomb of My Benjamin" (Donizetti).—Violin Solo—"Indian Lament" (Dvorak-Kreiser).

Violin Solo—"Slavonic Dance No. 3" (Dvorak-Kreiser).—Fritz Kreisler.

Orchestra—"Rhapsody—Overture" (Saint-Saens).—8th Regiment Band conducting the Halle.

RAINFALL RECORD.

NEARLY ONE INCH IN ONE HOUR YESTERDAY.

Nearly an inch of rainfall was recorded from the brief but heavy shower about noon time yesterday. It was a pity that the fall lasted only a little time, but even then it was a welcome contribution in these days of water shortage. The rain fall appeared to have been well distributed over all areas in Victoria and Kowloon also experienced a heavy fall.

The total rainfall from 4 p.m. on Saturday to 4 p.m. on Sunday was, according to figures from the Royal Observatory, Kowloon, 1.13 inches. It is remarkable that included in this amount was .0055 inch which was the fall for one hour, from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. yesterday. This figure of nearly one inch for one hour is the highest recorded for a like period, this month, and it is probably a record for the whole of this year.

VAGRANCY LAW.

PENAL SECTIONS TO BE REPEALED.

The Gazette containing the draft of an Ordinance to amend the law relating to vagrancy. It is explained that Section 10 of the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1846, as amended in 1924 and 1931 punishes mendicancy with a fine but does not define mendicancy. This is now done.

Section 15 of the principal Ordinance provides that the Superintendent of the House of Detention shall use his best endeavours to obtain suitable employment outside the house for vagrants admitted thereto. Section 16 provides for the punishment of any vagrant who refuses or neglects to avail himself of such employment, when obtained. Similar penal sections have been enacted in other Colonies but it is not considered necessary to retain them. Section 16 is therefore repealed by this amending Ordinance.

HONG KONG STOCK MARKET.

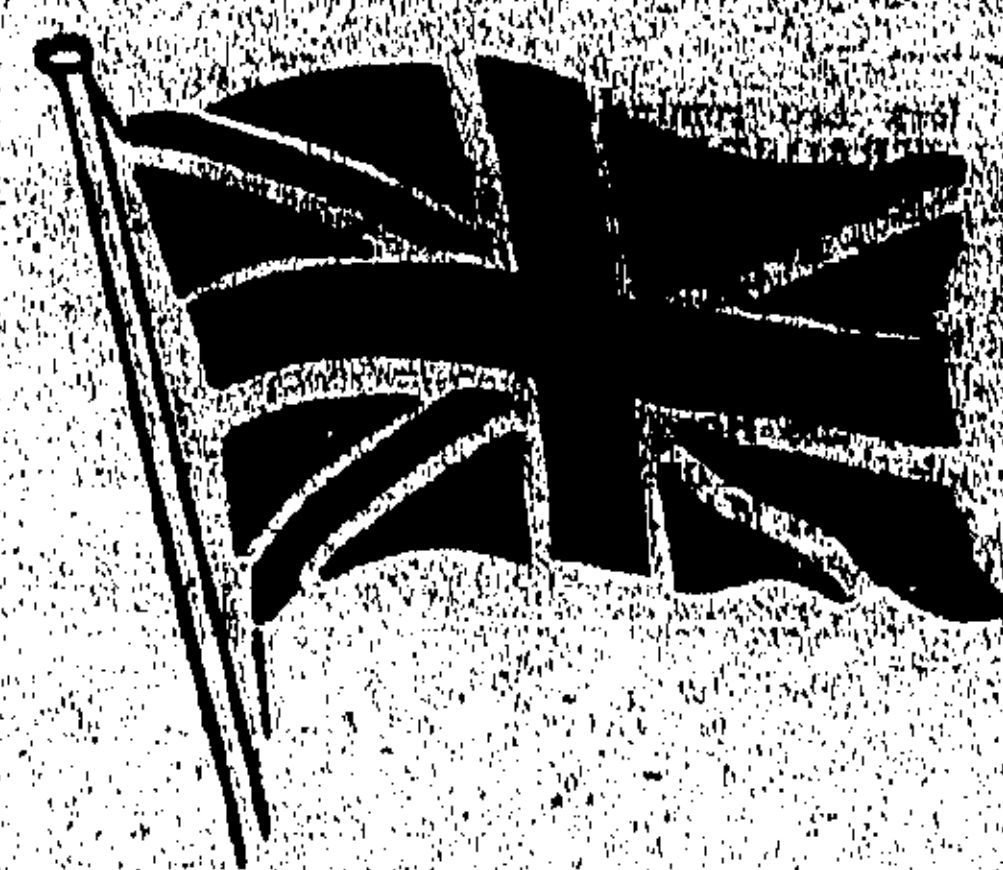
SATURDAY'S OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

The opening was somewhat quieter on Saturday morning, attention being mainly occupied with the approaching Settlement. There was, however, no material alteration in rates.

Sales.
Hong Kong Banks, \$1,640
Providents (Old), \$4.95
Hong Kong Lands, \$77
Humphreys, \$15,40/154
Hong Kong Trams, \$21
Star Ferry, \$22
Hong Kong Electric, \$74
Telephones (P.P.), \$23.00
Dairy Farms, \$23
Consolidations (New), \$13
Govt. Loans, 2 per cent. Premium.

Buyers.
Hong Kong Banks, \$1,535
Canton Insurance, \$1,200 X Div.
Union Insurance, \$470
China Fire Insurance, \$690
Douglases, \$263
Episco. Waterworks, \$20
Bengals, \$18
Rango, \$22
Bangkok Exportations, 31 cents
H.K. and K. Wharves, \$144
Providents (Old), \$4.90
Providents (New), \$5.50
Hong Kong Lands, \$77
Shanghai Land, \$74
Humphreys, \$154
Hong Kong Electric, \$71.60
Ewo Cottons, \$13.40
Yamuti Ferries (Old), \$32
Yamuti Ferries (New), \$31
Macao Electric, \$34
Telephones (P.P.), \$23.4
Canton Iron, \$24
Hong Kong Hops, \$13
Watsons (Old), \$14
Watsons (New), \$13.50
Mackintosh, \$20
Wallace, Harpers, \$12

Wallace, Harpers, \$12
HONG KONG
\$13.22



ROLLS RAZOR

The World's Best Safety

(All British made)

Obtainable from

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

MARVELLOUS RECORDING ACHIEVEMENTS

Columbia RECORDS

BRITISH RECORDS

774 —ON THE QUARTER DECK *March*
GRENADIER GUARDS BAND

9308 —THE DESERT SONG *Selection*
DESERT SONGERS BAND

DX 321 —OLD SAM—BEAT THE RETREAT
STANLEY HOLLOWAY

DB 730-1—NURSERY RHYMES
BRITISH LIGHT ORCH.

DX 171 —AULD LANG SYNE *Waltz*
DESERT SONGERS BAND

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.
105 House Street. Tel. 21822.

INDIA TIRES

GREATER SPEED WITH SAFETY
ROAD ABILITY
CUSHIONING WITH MORE UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE

EACH OF THESE POINTS REPRESENTS A SAVING

OUR NEW DEVELOPMENT

HEATPROOF AGEPROOF LEAKPROOF TEARPROOF

CHAFEPROOF

INDIA SUPER ALL BLACK TUBE

THE ANSWER TO THE DEMANDS OF MODERN MOTORING

W. R. LOKY & CO.

HONG KONG

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LIMITED.

ALL Shareholders are reminded that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING called for the purpose of confirming a Special Resolution of the Resolution altering the Company's Articles of Association, which was passed on the 12th May, 1932 is to be held at the Hongkong Hotel at 11.30 o'clock in the Forenoon on SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1932 and are requested to attend.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Company's Board Room, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, 25th June, 1932, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th MAY, 1932, to 8th JUNE, 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. W. BROWN, Manager and Secretary.

Hong Kong, 20th May, 1932.

FOR SALE.

A attractive European residence

Situated South of Railway between Tai Po and Tai Po Market Station, containing a Reception room and 4 Bed-rooms, a Bath-room, English bath, fitted with hot and cold water, Flush water-closet, fitted for Electric light, Hard wood floors, Lawn, &c.

For further particulars, apply Superintendent of Crown Lands and Surveys, P.W.D., or District Officer, North, Tai Po.

[2817]

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SEVENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 27th MAY, 1932, commencing at 2.00 p.m.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Members are notified that they and their Ladies must wear their Badges prominently displayed.

No "One without a Badge" will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Badges, admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Old Rooms at \$5.00 for Gentlemen and \$3.00 for Ladies (Both including Tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon introduction by a Member, such Member to be responsible for Payment of All Chits, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the Race Course.

On No Pretext will Children be permitted in either Enclosure during the Meeting.

Tickets are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered from the No. 1 Boy in advance. Telephone 21220.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

The Price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$2.00 including Tax, for Persons, including Ladies, and is repayable at the Gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

Bookmakers, Tie Men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the Perimeter of the Race Course.

Tickets will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

By Order, S. A. SLEAP, Acting Secretary.

Hong Kong, 23rd May, 1932.

EMPIRE FAIR

PENINSULA HOTEL

Our branch store in the arcade of the Hotel will remain open all day on

MONDAY, MAY 23RD

and

TUESDAY, MAY 24TH

MACKINTOSH'S, LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

Cobra is good for leather and gives a brilliant polish

Polish your shoes with Cobra and they will remain neat and clean all day. Cobra keeps out dampness and makes shoes last longer. And Cobra is so easy to use.

COBRA

Boot creams add life to shoes

Agents: GILMAN & CO., LTD.

[2818]

DEATH.

DEBISSE.—At the Matilda Hospital, on May 21, 1932, SAMUEL JOSEPH DEBISSE, aged 73 years. Shanghai papers please copy.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street, Tel. 30251. Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. 34511. London Office: 53, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, May 23, 1932.

THE VITALITY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THIS is the eve of Empire Day and we would draw the attention of our readers to the special Empire Supplement published with this issue. The articles in that Supplement have not been chosen with a view to giving information of the kind common, either to guide books or to chambers-of-commerce reports, but to suggest and illustrate, from very different angles, one idea—the vitality of the British Empire, and of the peoples who comprise it. No one would claim perfection for the Empire, either in its methods or its ideas. Perfection is not possible in a world of limited knowledge, virtue and intelligence, but, on the whole, the British Empire, we would unhesitatingly declare, is on the right lines and actuated in statesmanship, in commerce, in administration and in defence, by principles that have the solid foundation of justice, honesty and love of truth. It is because such foundations have been well and truly laid that we are able to repair, and, if need be, demolish and rebuild the superstructure. England, the Home-land has seen many such literal and metaphorical rebuildings. Apart from a few ancient churches and still fewer historic structures preserved almost wholly as souvenirs, hardly a stone of Elizabethan London still stands. But the foundation of national character remains; the sturdy honesty of British merchants; the conscientious skill of British workmen, handicraftsmen and to-day manipulators of modern machinery, with all its delicacy and strength. There is the same love of justice, the good sense and the confidence in fellow countrymen that was not afraid of old to allow the monarchy to set up the Star Chamber against highly placed tyrants, and to-day delegates equally great powers to Bankers and Cabinet Ministers, confident that if such powers are abused the people will know how to defend their rights and deal with

delinquents. We have the bonds of common language, the proven and these principles that keep us straight.

There is no sign of the decay which slowly sapped the strength of Rome and settled upon seventeenth-century Spain. The Empire is adjusting itself to changed circumstances, and turning to new fields of enterprise. We have faced the same struggle in the past. When that splendid heritage the American Colonies was lost, Englishmen turned to what was left—Canada and India, to the Far Eastern trade, to the lands of the Pacific Ocean. Moreover, about that time they began, somewhat tentatively perhaps, to take Scotsmen into full partnership in the Empire. Need we enlarge upon what that has meant?

There is no need to repeat what many have said about Britain's revival of the past nine months. The fighting spirit has been roused wherever our flag flies, and our traders carry British enterprise.

It is, perhaps, appropriate that the next great Imperial Conference, upon which much depends, should be held at Ottawa; for Canada since the War has given a lead to the Empire. It is true that she has not been able to absorb immigrants as did the United States during last century, but we must remember that the capital, largely British, which enabled the United States to absorb those immigrants, was wasted in the Great War. Canada is still the Land of Promise—the country that should in a hundred years be as rich, and as populous as her friendly neighbour south, of that unfortified border, which is in itself a beacon to the world, and a foreshadowing of the day when forts and armies shall be needed no more.

Australia, after a period of folly, impelled by short-sighted idealism, is returning to the hard principles of paying your way, consuming no more than what you can earn, and seriously considering the proper use of a mighty inheritance. Australians know that if they do not use their country an inevitable vengeance will descend. Two or three great townships cannot hold down a Continent, neither developing it nor allowing others to enter. Australia is learning from her neighbour, New Zealand, that pleasant Arcadia, modelled on the rural Homeland and without the twin curses of poverty and opulence that haunt an over-industrialised civilization.

In India, despite all strife and turbulence, a slow grappling with problems of incredible complexity goes on with unflinching effort. British statesmen of all parties, the Indian Princes and the leaders of British India are in constant consultation. There is a general recognition of good faith, of common aim—India's happiness, freedom and prosperity on all sides. In Africa, and in the Crown Colonies, this gallant struggle with political and economic problems goes forward. Disagreements there may be, but at least there stands like a rock, the idea of perfecting a federation of independent peoples, bound together and yet free—a partnership of which, England, Scotland and Wales provide the model.

Hong Kong is one of many outposts between the Empire and the world beyond. It is a meeting place of British and Chinese for purposes of trade and interchange of ideas; a sign that the British Empire seeks to build no wall, preventing contact with others; and while evolving a unity of its own, is finding comradeship in commerce, in science, in sport and culture with all the nations of the world.

H.K. GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

RETIREMENT AGE LOWERED.

Provisions for altering the retirement age of pensionable officers in the Hong Kong Government service are contained in the draft of an Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law regulating the granting of pensions, gratuities and other allowances in respect of public service. With the consent of the Governor, the retirement age of 55, at present, while the compulsory retiring age is changed from 55 years to 58. The legislation is based on the recent pension enactments of similar Colonies and States.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Making Ireland Gaelic

Mr. de Valera's advent to power has inflamed the zeal of the Gaelic Athletic Association. At the annual Congress there was no limit to the determination of the speakers to make Ireland "not only free, but Gaelic."

The resolutions passed can be summed up as: "Play Erse, dance Erse, speak Erse, and buy Erse." Like all good Catholics the Gaels play their games on Sundays. Throughout Ireland one Sunday "gate" is to be allocated to the erection of a statue to St. Patrick, who is the patron saint of hurling, the favourite game of the Gaels.

Twirl, Twirl.

All this fervour should mean that "foreign games" like Rugby football, and foreign dances are doomed; yet there has been much backsliding among youthful Gaels.

As for dancing, one delegate reported, with tears in his eyes, that at a Gaelic gathering in Mayo, the young people jizzed even "The Walls of Limerick."

The Incomplete Patriot.

Another example of patriotism triumphant comes from France. M. Tardieu's election campaign met with a singular contretemps. The Premier, who was bombarded with letters from indignant patriots protesting against one dish on the menu of the monster banquet at the Bal Bullier, at which M. Tardieu made his first election speech.

That dish complained of was Scotch salmon. With the French seas and rivers full of fish, why should M. Tardieu's Party go outside the territorial waters of its own country for salmon?

M. Tardieu, who is a gourmet as well as a politician, found some difficulty in replying. But henceforth he will in future revise his election menus, as carefully as his election speeches.

M.P.'s Want to Play.

A number of members of Parliament contemplate making still another attempt to secure permission for playing card games at Westminster. They are planning to raise the issue in a question in the House.

The authorities have in the past consistently opposed schemes to introduce card-playing, billiards or gymnasium facilities in the House. This time the movement has originated among the Socialist ranks.

Possibly the authorities feel that members are already beset with too many temptations to frivolous idleness.

A member who wants a change from the debates may read, sleep, or walk on the terrace. He may solve crossword puzzles, and play chess or draughts.

There is even a rifle range (rarely used) in the vaults of the House of Lords.

Youthful.

"Mr. G. D. Roberts, the one time well-known Rugby player, says a London diary look so youthful that I asked him if he was still playing, whereupon he laughed and said: 'Do you realise that I played for Oxford against the Australians in 1908?'"

I could hardly believe it when he told me he is 46 and gave up first-class football when he joined the Army in 1914.

Mr. Roberts is one of the Treasury counsel at the Old Bailey. He is also scratch at golf, and a fine real tennis player.

since the Prince.

"We are quite ready to buy from other nations what they can most economically produce, if they on their side will do the same, but we have got to go out and sell them what they want."

At the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders on Thursday, Mr. G. J. Vernal read an interesting paper on "Town Planning."

The names of Mr. Alexander McKellar, who has been added to the list of auditors under the Companies Ordinance.

The annual meeting of the holders of Lane Crawford Ltd. will be held in the Company's Board Room, Exchange Building at noon on June 5.

GEORGES

PHILIPPAR

BUILDERS MYSTIFIED AT FIRE

BLAZED FOR THREE DAYS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, May 21. Reports from Marseilles reveal that the liner Georges Philippar was only five miles from land and Captain Vioq was trying to beach the vessel when the breeze strengthened and he was compelled to order the passengers to take to the boats—women and children first.

After this the liner blazed for three and a half days and sank 150 miles to the north of Cape Guardafui.

A lifeboat containing 75 persons was seen near Cape Guardafui but the fate of the occupants is unknown.

Hopes for Missing. The number of passengers missing is still uncertain and it is still hoped that some of them may have been picked up by Arab dhows and taken to the coast safely.

Captain Vioq says that when he went to the cabin where the outbreak started the flames were spreading like wildfire, despite the use of extinguishers.

The most minute precautions, some even exaggerated, were taken to prevent fire when building the Georges Philippar, declares the Assistant Manager of St. Nazaire Shipyard, in an interview with *Le Matin*.

The makers are completely mystified, as it is believed that fire from short circuit was impossible, as in all the electric leads the copper strands were insulated and thick steel mesh held the leads apart in order to prevent any chance of contact.

All the circuits had safety fuses, and each section or compartment of the ship could easily be isolated. Moreover, the deck where the fire occurred had no inside cabins and all the passengers could have been jumped into the sea through the port holes.

YOUNGER MEN FOR INDUSTRY

PRINCE OF WALES' PLEA

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 20. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, discussing salesmanship in a speech at the Conference of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association, in London, to-day, urged the importance of going out into the world and finding new customers for British goods.

The urgent need of the whole world, he said, was the expansion of international trade, not its restriction. He advocated more efficient marketing and modernisation of production methods to lower costs.

It was essential, that there should be the closest consultation and co-operation between all engaged in planning, directing, supervising and operating industry and commerce.

Remarking that if a man at 30 was not capable of taking responsibility and exercising authority and initiative there was small chance of his becoming so later, the Prince urged that young men should be given key positions at an earlier age.

Recruit wisely, train thoroughly and trust boldly and our young manhood will not fail you.

Persistent Effort.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.]

LONDON, May 20. "Sell British" is suggested as a new slogan for British traders by the Prince of Wales, in addressing a conference of sales managers in London.

The "Buy British" campaign needs to be complemented by well planned, persistent efforts to sell British both at home and abroad.

[Continued on previous column.]

RECTOR OF

STIFFKEY TRIAL

REV. DAVIDSON DENIES CHARGES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 21. The Rev. A. Davidson, Rector of Stiffkey, who is being tried by the Norwich Consistory Court on a charge of immoral conduct, entered the witness box to-day after a powerful eight and a half hour speech on his behalf by his Counsel, Mr. R. F. Levy.

The Rector described his career, which included clerical service in the Army and Navy. He emphatically denied that he was ever guilty of adultery or any other immoral act.

CANADA AND THE SOVIET

NO NEGOTIATIONS FOR TRADE AGREEMENT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, May 20. The Canadian Minister to the United States, Major W. O. Herriedge, officially denies the report that Canada is negotiating for a trade agreement with Soviet Russia. [Major Herriedge is a son-in-law of the Prime Minister, Mr. Richard Bennett.]

HIGH TARIFFS

LIKELY IN JAPAN

NEW DUTIES FOR INCLUSION IN THE BUDGET

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, May 21. The Tariff Commission have recommended for inclusion in the Budget that specific duties be raised by 35 per cent. for the purpose of balancing the loss due to the drop in the exchange rate; also the application of a protective tariff on 27 articles, including some which have hitherto been duty-free.

The list is estimated to increase the revenue by 16,000,000 yen.

"WORLD'S GREATEST BANKRUPT"

KREUGER DEBTS 500 MILLION KR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STOCKHOLM, May 21. Ivar Kreuger is defined as "the world's greatest bankrupt," in the final report of the Committee of experts appointed to examine the position of the Kreuger Companies. It is sensationally disclosed that Kreuger's personal debts amounted to 500,000,000 kroner, plus indirect liabilities of 400,000,000 kroner.

Other salient facts of the report are that unsecured creditors will only receive an infinitesimal proportion of their claims, while the Kreuger companies will be obliged to file petitions in bankruptcy.

Extensive Frauds.

The Committee states that it is evident that very extensive fraudulent manipulations occurred for at least eight years, probably longer.

It is established that the Kreuger-Toll Company has a claim of 200,000,000 kroner on the Kreuger estate, of which the greater part is in securities already pledged.

SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR WING ON'S.

NET PROFIT OF \$6,280,000.

The year 1931 proved to be a very successful year for Wing On's, one of the leading Chinese stores in the Colony, with branches in all parts of China. All branches of the company have substantially increased their turnover.

The Hong Kong office shows a surplus of \$1,010,000, and the Shanghai office a surplus of \$2,230,000. The Insurance Company's surplus is \$220,000, while the increase of policy reserve is \$300,000.

The net profit of the Wing On joint companies total \$6,280,000, and of this amount \$2,410,000 will be paid as dividend to shareholders and \$380,000 as bonus to the staff.

The turnover for 1931 has increased by \$4,000,000, as compared with 1930. The capital of the Company is now \$30,000,000, and 18,000 people are in its employment.

GALLANT RESCUE.

INDIAN PULLED MAN FROM HARBOUR.

A gallant rescue was effected by an Indian constable on Saturday near the Kowloon Godown Company's No. 8 Wharf.

A Chinese jumped into the harbour at 5 p.m., apparently in an attempt to commit suicide. He was seen by several persons, including the constable, who without hesitating to take of his belt or anything else, jumped into the water and reached the young man just as he was disappearing below the surface.

Rescuer and rescued both reached the foot of the wharf safely, where willing hands helped them out of the water. The constable was then taken to the hospital for treatment.

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

75 cts. & \$1.25

Per Bot.

THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

HONG KONG, KOWLOON, CANTON.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

GUIDE TO BUYER.

If you want to buy prepared medicine at moderate price or to order a pair of glasses of the highest point of perfection please come and patronise

The Great China Medical Co., No. 11, WING LOK STREET (Opposite The Sun Co.).

A trial will convince you and make you satisfied.

SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR WING ON'S.

NET PROFIT OF \$6,280,000.

The year 1931 proved to be a very successful year for Wing On's, one of the leading Chinese stores in the Colony, with branches in all parts of China. All branches of the company have substantially increased their turnover.

The Hong Kong office shows a surplus of \$1,010,000, and the Shanghai office a surplus of \$2,230,000. The Insurance Company's surplus is \$220,000, while the increase of policy reserve is \$300,000.

The net profit of the Wing On joint companies total \$6,280,000, and of this amount \$2,410,000 will be paid as dividend to shareholders and \$380,000 as bonus to the staff.

The turnover for 1931 has increased by \$4,000,000, as compared with 1930. The capital of the Company is now \$30,000,000, and 18,000 people are in its employment.

GALLANT RESCUE.

INDIAN PULLED MAN FROM HARBOUR.

A gallant rescue was effected by an Indian constable on Saturday near the Kowloon Godown Company's No. 8 Wharf.

A Chinese jumped into the harbour at 5 p.m., apparently in an attempt to commit suicide. He was seen by several persons, including the constable, who without hesitating to take of his belt or anything else, jumped into the water and reached the young man just as he was disappearing below the surface.

Rescuer and rescued both reached the foot of the wharf safely, where willing hands helped them out of the water. The constable was then taken to the hospital for treatment.

★ Local Notes and Events ★

It is notified that Mr. W. J. E. Mackenzie resumed duty as Colonel, Veterinary Surgeon on May 18.

Mr. M. St. J. Walsh left for England on Saturday by the P. and O. Chitra. He expects to return in six months.

At the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders on Thursday, Mr. G. J. Vernal read an interesting paper on "Town Planning."

The names of Mr. Alexander McKellar, who has been added to the list of auditors under the Companies Ordinance.

The annual meeting of the holders of Lane Crawford Ltd. will be held in the Company's Board Room, Exchange Building at noon on June 5.

Two cases of small-pox, one of diphtheria, one of enteric fever, and two of meningitis were reported on Friday.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to make the following appointment in the Anzac Company of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, with effect from May 9, 1932:—No. 1804, Private Cameron De Baille-Robertson, to be Lieutenant.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that the Basil Mitchell Self-Supporting Church (now known as the Chung Chi Self-Supporting Church) has been transferred from 2, Victoria Street to 10, Wong Chuk-kei Street, and the latter place has been transferred to the celebration of marriages.

The following forthcoming weddings are announced:—Mr. Philip George Wong, No. 475, Wanchai-chong Road, Happy Valley, to Miss Agnes Chao, No. 15, Yik Yam Street, Happy Valley; Mr. Patrick Hector Peter Brown, of Mongkok First Station, Mongkok, to Miss Ethel Amy, No. 85, North Beach Road, Shanghai.

An interesting trial is to-day's feature. Product Fair at the Grand Hotel in the City of London. The trial is a beautiful display of lovely English fabrics and an original evening gown. The band itself is built in simple modernism, with silver and black materials. The trial is a beautiful display of lovely English fabrics and an original evening gown. The band itself is built in simple modernism, with silver and black materials.



BRITISH EMPIRE SUPPLEMENT

HONG KONG DAILY PRESS

MAY 23, 1932



**QUALITY
and
INTEGRITY.**

The growth of the business to what it is to-day has been brought about by strict adherence to the Principle of Straight dealing and value for money which throughout the 82 years of the firm's history has been embodied in its Policy.

BUY BRITISH AND BE PROUD OF IT

THIS IS BRITISH

The 1932 MORRIS RANGE scores success all over the world...



Motorists acknowledge this year's value as the highest ever offered!

The cars that are making the roads of Empire British

The Morris range includes:-

The MINOR
The FAMILY "EIGHT"
The COWLEY
The MAJOR, "6"

The ISIS
MORRIS FIT TRIPLEX
GLASS THROUGHOUT

EFFICIENCY—Judged from the driver's stand point means ample power—properly ratioed gears, easily managed—exhilarating acceleration and safe brakes, free from any tendency to lock—light, accurate steering—the scientific placing of all important controls where hand or foot can most satisfactorily work them.

ECONOMY—Not only in capital outlay, but in running costs—low consumption—easy on tyres—every unit of engine, chassis and body-work properly fitted and not just "assembled"—the only way to ensure long life.

RELIABILITY—The result of care and good materials—proved by the universally high second hand value of all Morris products.

SATISFACTION—This every Morris owner knows by experience.

MORRIS

DODWELL & CO., LTD., HONG KONG & CANTON



BY APPOINTMENT TO
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales

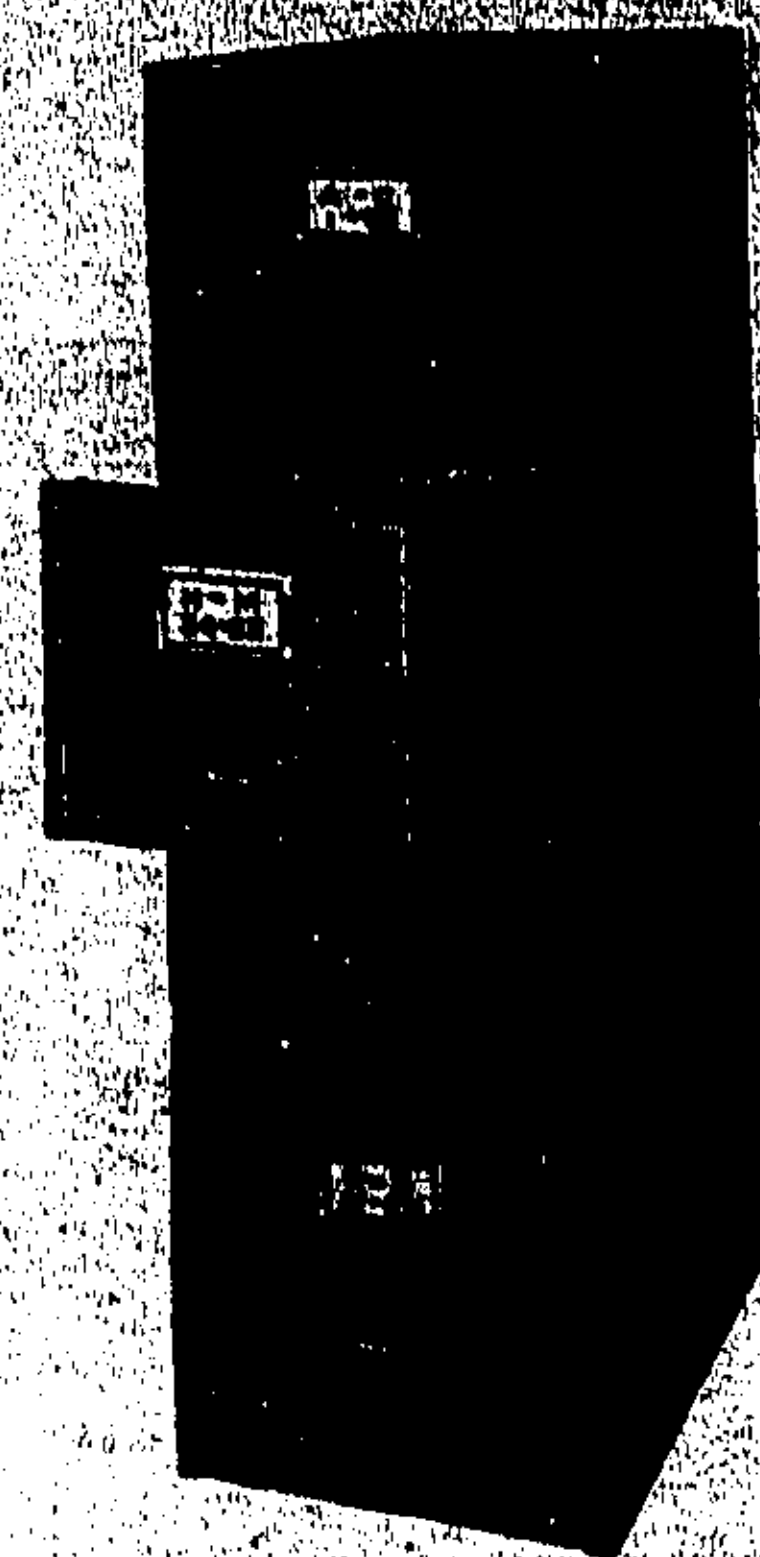
RONEO

ALL BRITISH
STEEL FILING CABINETS

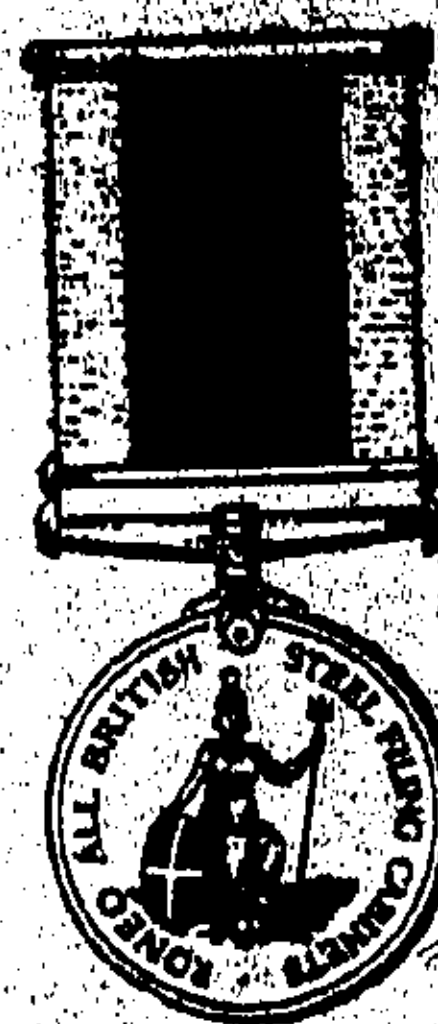
"Won't Burn, Warp or Crack."



From the first experiments with metal office furniture, the British House of Roneo has led the way, ever improving, ever adding to safety, assurance and efficiency.



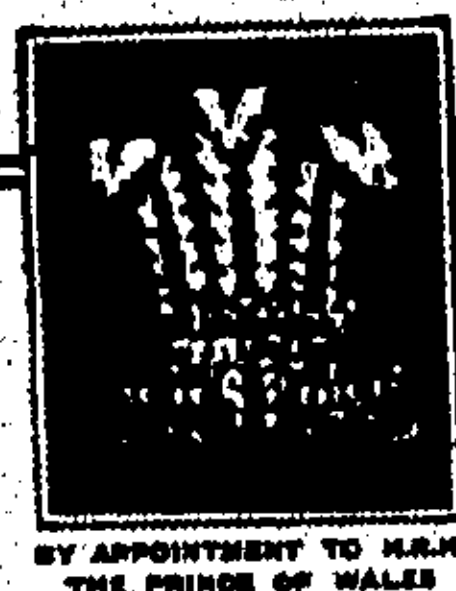
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
1939
1940
1941
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946
1947
1948
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953
1954
1955
1956
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
2027
2028
2029
2030
2031
2032
2033
2034
2035
2036
2037
2038
2039
2040
2041
2042
2043
2044
2045
2046
2047
2048
2049
2050
2051
2052
2053
2054
2055
2056
2057
2058
2059
2060
2061
2062
2063
2064
2065
2066
2067
2068
2069
2070
2071
2072
2073
2074
2075
2076
2077
2078
2079
2080
2081
2082
2083
2084
2085
2086
2087
2088
2089
2090
2091
2092
2093
2094
2095
2096
2097
2098
2099
2100



The Filing Cabinet that will earn it Long Mine Medal—will still be giving good service in 1970.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

ICE HOUSE STREET, HONG KONG.



Gordon's GIN

you know what you're drinking

NO COLOURING MATTER
NO INJURIOUS INGREDIENTS

WHITEST PUREST
FINEST

The Largest Gin Distillers in the World

Sole Agents For South China

HUNTLEY & PALMERS EMPIRE ASSORTED



THE "SWEET SEVENTEEN"
17 varieties of sweet biscuits. A delight at all times, and specially delicious at tea-time.

Obtainable from all High class Grocers

Other Agencies

H. Jones & Co. (X) Ltd.
Horton's Pineapple Hams
Scarletts Fruits
Angus Watson and Macfisheries

The Sign of the Perfect Blend



"BLACK & WHITE" WHISKY

World Renowned for Age & Quality

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

ICE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG



AYLMER
CANADIAN CANNERS, LTD
CANADA

AYLMER
for *natural Fruits & Vegetables*

The
easiest
way to
get at



the
finest
Whisky

Pull the tape which
rips open the cap-
sule, unscrew the air-
tight cap, and you're
in the presence of
the world's greatest
whisky.

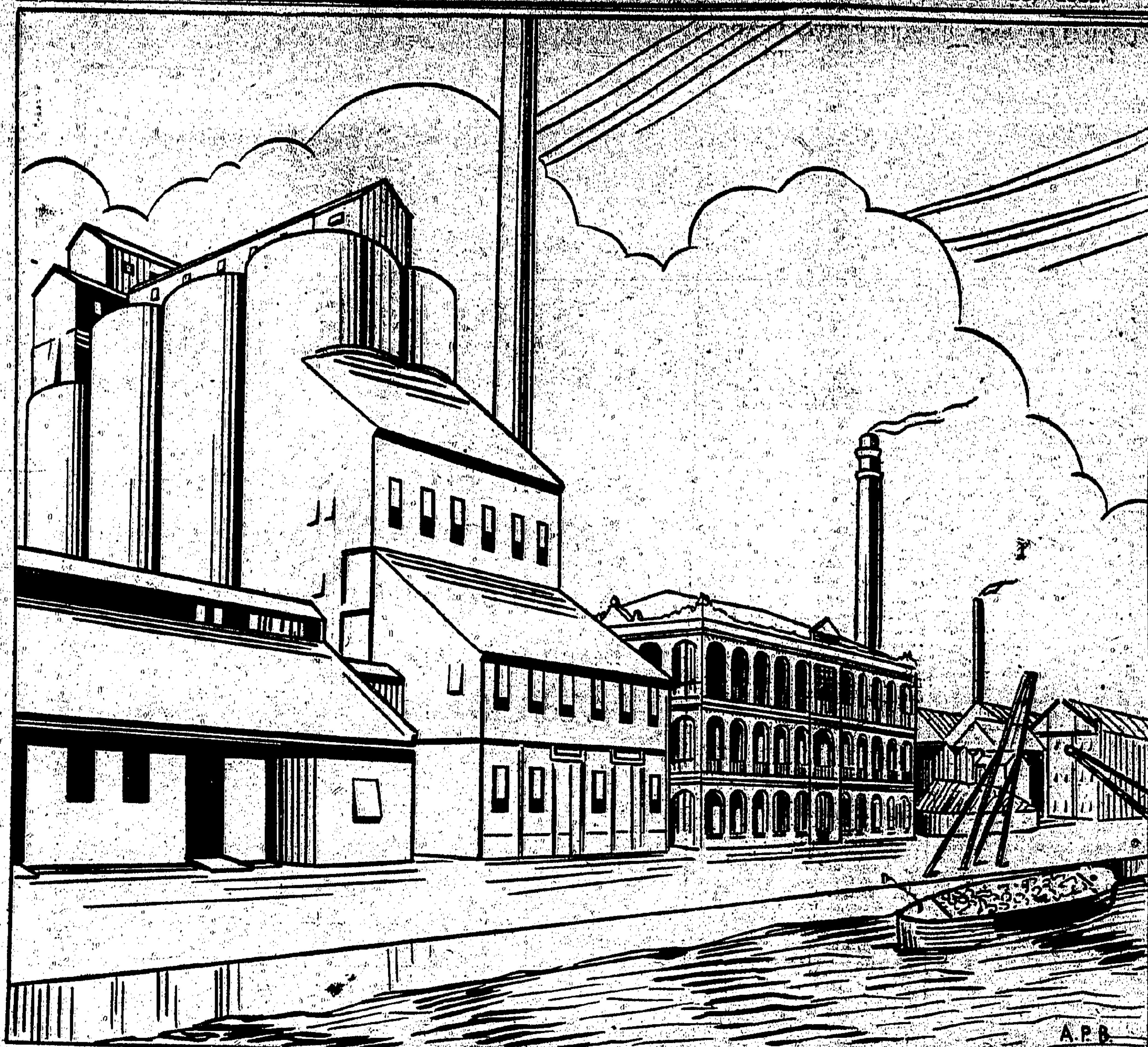
**WHITE HORSE
WHISKY**

No corkscrew required

SILVER SLIPPER



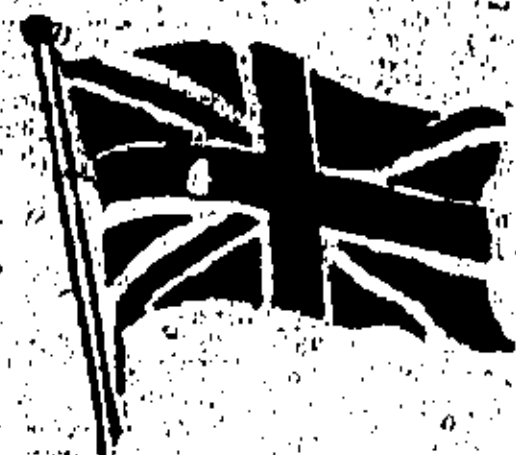
Sole Agents
**JARDINE
MATHESON
& CO., LTD.**



A View of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT Co.'s New Works

EMPIRE PRODUCTS FAIR

23rd, 24th MAY, 1932.



BE SURE TO VISIT OUR STAND

OUR DISPLAY WILL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING

Veal Calves—Ayrshire.
Mid-York Pigs—Cheshire.
Scotch Cured Fish.
English Hams.
Irish Bacon.
Canadian Fish, Butter & Cheese.
New Zealand Lamb.
Australian Meats, Rabbits,
Hares & Sundries.

"DAISY"

THE MOST FAMOUS OF ALL
BRANDS OF BUTTER.

Australian Cheese.

Hong Kong and Empire Produce, Etc., Etc.

DON'T MISS IT

**THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.**

DAIRIES IN HONG KONG.

FACTS ABOUT A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Hong Kong depends for its prosperity mainly on its shipping and has not only become the leading port in the Orient but one of the largest in the world. Its industrial enterprises are necessarily few due to the mountainous nature of the Island and consequent lack of good building space; in this respect it cannot be compared to the more Northern Port of Shanghai.

In a few other directions, Hong Kong reigns supreme over all other cities of the Far East, one of these being in its milk supply.

The climate in South China is hot and damp for the greater part of the year, there is a lack of good natural pastures for dairy cattle and there has been little inclination on the part of Chinese enterprise to encourage the production and consumption of milk amongst their own people.

Battle With Diseases and Pests.
 The Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., of Hong Kong, were the first to establish a dairy farm in the Colony on a modern scale and in spite of many adversities in its various days due to such diseases as Bacteremia, Foot and Mouth, Piro-Plasmosis, etc., it has by perseverance and good management, weathered the storm.

The urgent need of a good supply of fresh milk, produced under hygienic conditions, impelled the late Dr. Manson (Sir Patrick Manson), a prominent physician in the Colony at that time to put forward a scheme for the formation of a Dairy Farm Co., which was achieved in the year 1896. In spite of various vicissitudes it has come through to a successful issue and now owns an organisation superior to anything in the Far East, and equal to the best dairies in any part of the world, in fact the Hong Kong Dairy Farm is quite famous amongst the travelling public.

1,000 Cattle, 1,000 Pigs.

It is only necessary to visit the Farm and inspect the Dairy buildings, Dairy Plant, the cattle in the

ANGLO-CHINESE CO-OPERATION

STORY OF A HAPPY EXAMPLE.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO.'S METHODS.

In this Empire Supplement, designed primarily to bring to the notice of British people in Hong Kong the campaign to Buy and Sell British goods that is being waged by the Empire Marketing Board and other Agencies, and supported by the Prince of Wales, as will be seen by turning to his speech at the inauguration of the Empire Marketing Board campaign appearing on another page—it is a good idea to recall that Hong Kong itself exists and has its being solely as a result of the close co-operation of two of the greatest trading nations in the world to-day, the Chinese and the British.

From the very earliest days of the foundation of this Colony, now 80 years ago, the people of the two nations have always found in each other something that makes an immediate appeal, and that renders it pleasant to do business with each other.

As in South America the expression *parola d'ingles* stands as a sure acceptance of a bargain, without further formality, so in the past the word of a Chinese in his hand has passed current and been accepted in the Far East.

So much the two people have in common, and on such a foundation how much can be built up!

Forty Years' Record.

It is now over 40 years ago since there came into existence a company destined to become a household name all through the Far East.

This Company is the Green Island Cement Co., which commenced operations in a small way on Green Island, near Macao, from which it took its name.

In those days its machinery consisted of Vertical Kilns which at that time were the last word in cement production machinery, and it was capitalised at a small figure which was raised in Hong Kong, from both British and Chinese subscribers. From these small beginnings grew this great Anglo-Chinese Company which to-day is supplying cement for practically all the building operations of importance taking place in China and Malaya.

The technical history of the Green Island Cement Co. is one long record of progress, not only in its output of cement, but also in the way that the Company has always taken immediate advantage of all the latest improvements in machinery that have been brought out in different parts of the world.

New Machinery.

The latest example of the progressive management of the Green

Island Cement Co. is shown by the complete new wet-process plant. The entire machinery for this new process is British and was supplied and installed by that well-known firm, Messrs. Vickers-Armstrong Ltd., of Barrow-in-Furness. The erection of this machinery of the buildings to house it, probably constitutes a record in overseas constructional work of this nature. From the date of the commencement of work until the plant started operating, a period of only 18 months elapsed.

Before this new plant was installed such was the demand for Green Island Cement from all parts of the Far East, that though the plant was kept working continuously, supply could never catch up with demand.

Even now, with the new plant in full operation, the old plant has still to keep going and it contributes above 50,000 tons of cement per annum to the total output.

If to the 50,000 tons of cement produced annually by the old plant, is added the 100,000 tons of cement that the new plant produces, it is easy to realise what an important industry has been built up first in Macao and now in Hong Kong by this pioneer amongst Anglo-Chinese Companies.

Quality.

Hitherto, the talk has been of quantity. Turn now to the even more important standard of quality of Portland cement and what do we find?

It is a well-known fact that the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement has always been one of the strictest and most rigid specifications of any country in the world.

In spite of that, so high has the Green Island Cement aimed that always, from its early days, its cement has been a little bit better than the specifications required. Even though last year a new Standard and Specification was issued with far more rigid requirements than those previously insisted on, the Green Island Cement Co. found that the cement produced complied with those latest requirements with its greatest ease.

It is a brief outline of a Hong Kong Company which perhaps more than most has helped to build true and firm foundations of Hong Kong's reputation as a manufacturing centre, where the flower of Anglo-Chinese co-operation can produce the greatest benefits to both the British and the Chinese people.

Large black, large white, Middlewhite and Chinese breeds, all scientifically fed and well cared for. This Company has taken much trouble in the selection of its farm staff, the members of which are mostly Scottish farmers' sons with considerable practical and technical training and experience, and the Company employs its own Veterinary Surgeon.

Fine Milk Yields.

An average yield per cow of 810.7 gallons of milk from 480 cows has been attained, a very creditable result in a semi-tropical climate and is a bit ahead of the averages obtained in other countries enjoying normal conditions and good natural pastures. This is the result of good management and careful selection in breeding. The Farm covers an area of 300 acres of which only 300 acres are under cultivation. The grass grown thereon is commonly known as Guinea grass (Maximum Panicum) and from 7 to 8 cuttings in one year gives a total yield of 40 tons of green grass per acre. The cattle are all stall fed and this grass is cut daily for them. There is usually a surplus of grass which is turned into the Silopits for consumption during the winter months when there is practically no green grass available.

To each cowshed there is an adjoining paddock into which the cows are turned out twice daily.

Health Precautions.

All suitable heifer calves are reared for hard maintenance, but occasional importations have to be made from Scotland, Holland and British Columbia. These home-bred youngsters are all immunised against that fatal and indigenous disease—Bacteremia—so that the herd is now 90 per cent. immune. Tuberculin testing is done twice annually and strict segregation is applied.

The Company retails its milk at 18 cents per bottle (half pint) delivered to the customers. It is sold as the milk service of the Dairy sample run, and is of the highest quality.

Mechanical Milkers?

The cattle attendants are Chinese men and milking is done by hand, but the Company is at the moment considering the application of mechanical milkers. Milking is done three times daily to obtain a full yield since it has been found that the native is not such a good milker as the Westerner. The usual custom of dairying countries is to milk twice daily.

There are about a dozen Chinese equal dairies in the Colony with a total of about 300 head of cattle and these charge 12 to 15 cents per bottle for their milk. All the dairies come under the care of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and there are fixed standards and conditions which must be met but there is no compulsion as regards testing for Tuberculosis; this is a point in which Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., distinctly scores.

After perusing this brief account of the important part played by the Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., in the life of Hong Kong, it is easier to realise what such a progressive Company means to the very considerable import and export business between Hong Kong and other parts of the British Empire.

Importing the raw material, i.e., the cattle and the cattle food from India, Canada and Australia, the finished article, i.e., milk, butter and cheese, is supplied to vessels of all nationalities calling at Hong Kong and then proceeding to England, Australia, New Zealand, India and even the far south as South Africa and Cape Town. It is the only dairy product which

HONG KONG—THE EMPIRE—AND
EMPIRE DAY.

Announcing Hong Kong has been in existence for 90 years, we believe we are right in saying that to-day, for the first time in the 90 years, Hong Kong is consciously taking stock of itself as an integral part of the British Empire.

Parades, salutes, an occasional leading article in the newspapers on Empire Day there may have been in past years, and the people of Hong Kong have possibly devoted a casual moment of their time to wondering why the flags were flying.

But to-day finds the World in such a state as it has never been in before, within the memory of man, and out of that turmoil and distress has arisen in Great Britain a spirit that as all the World knows, only a crisis brings forth.

Nothing but a glimpse of the view from the edge of a precipice will ever bring the British people to a realisation of what their danger is, and of where their safety lies. Give them such a glimpse and the old spirit, epitomised in the saying that "England loses and every battle except the last one," breaks through every barrier, and the people of England put forth such an effort as makes the onlooking world who were, in different frames of mind, anticipating our down-fall realise that they never know what England can do until they see her facing apparent defeat.

A touch of that spirit has spread even to far Hong Kong, and though here, it takes a greater effort than in any other part of the British Empire to awaken a realisation of the burden and joy of Empire, to-day there is at least a stirring of the dry bones and the efforts of a few who have eyes to see beyond the few square miles which comprise the Colony of Hong Kong, are beginning to bear fruit.

It is not our intention to go into statistics, but we would seriously suggest that the Statistical Department, so grudgingly brought back to life, would render even better service not only by supplying many columns of figures every month to the newspapers—which it is quite safe to say hardly anybody reads, but by taking the figures and showing in a graphic or comparative form, just what they mean to Hong Kong as a centre of British trade in the Far East.

We hear vaguely that Hong Kong is the fourth—or fourteenth—shipping port in the World. That means nothing to the man in the street, here and elsewhere.

What we need is something which will show what Hong Kong is doing in comparison with Shanghai, London, New York, or any other port. Who, following their own Country's fortunes during the cricket season cares merely how many matches they have won and lost? In themselves these mean but little. So will Hong Kong's. To the County Championship total \$40,000,000 suggests little. Tell us our trade has increased by 5 per cent. for the last six months, while Shanghai has remained stationary, and Tientsin has receded 17 per cent., and to-day the comparative figures are so and so, we might take notice. Taking notice is the first stage in the process of developing a civic interest in our City, and it is just this lack of civic interest in Hong Kong as an Empire City, that is our particular complaint, making us a by-word amongst more progressive cities.

The position that Hong Kong occupies in the "County Championship" as one of the "All-world-teams" does not interest anyone because nobody has ever been shown any figures which have any bearing on Hong Kong's position in the Championship tables. Hong Kong is one of the most important ports in the British Empire to-day. We can say with every confidence, and with the evidence of statistics before us, that there is no part of Great Britain's Colonial Empire before us of greater importance than Hong Kong. But, who realises that—and why should anyone realise it when nobody is shown how it comes about?

What is Hong Kong that this claim should be made on it behalf? It is not only a sudden, but a disturbing claim, because if there should be any truth in it, would not citizens of Hong Kong have to try and live up to its new status? Consider for a moment what Hong Kong should, might, and ought to stand for. The spear head of British trade in the Far East: the interpreter, or go-between of the Western business methods and cultural ideas and Eastern ones: the entrepot of Western trade with China, and particularly with South China!

Is not this a destiny which any Imperial-minded people should face with eager confidence and the old-time sense of opportunity and adventure? Do we, the inhabitants of Hong Kong to-day, realise all that Hong Kong might stand for in the new British Empire that is about to be built up at Ottawa? Should we not be the pioneers of the Western spirit, and interpreters of this spirit to the East, while we imbibe all that the East has to teach us? Or are we merely absorbed in Hong Kong's parochial affairs?

Let us fall into line with the new spirit that animates our country to-day—a spirit which faces the realities of life and, facing them, decides coolly and deliberately, that new conditions can only be met with a new spirit, the shedding of old ideas, and the framing of new ones to cope with the changed conditions of to-day. This is the spirit that has restored to Great Britain, the leadership of the World to-day.

Not so very long ago, the nations of the World watched for the fall of Britain. But strange to say, though they were all agreed that England was finished, not one of them, could take up the sceptre of leadership that Britain was supposed to have thrown aside. Not one of them showed any sign of attempting to take up this leadership. To-day Britain's old spirit has reasserted itself, and she stands forth unquestionably the leader amongst nations to whom they all turn for inspiration and guidance.

What are we in Hong Kong doing to justify our kinship with this Mother of Nations? Shall we not also take England as our example, and strive to realise and so be worthy of the destiny that awaits this small Colony of ours—if we have but the courage and the vision to grasp it. It sounds easy, and it would be easy if we have but the courage and the vision of our own people in the Old Country, who have met and surmounted difficulties far surpassing ours.

AUSTRALIA AND
OTTAWA."TRUE EMPIRE RECIP-
ROCIITY."

Sydney (by Air Mail).

Important resolutions were carried at the annual conference in Sydney of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia. Mr. G. J. Cowie presided, and the conference was attended by Sir Alan Anderson, an honorary president of the International Chamber of Commerce, who is on a visit to Sydney. The most striking resolution, unanimously carried by conference, was an expression of confidence in the Australian outlook, and urging a campaign of optimism, efficiency, work, and wise spending. The conference devoted much time to discussion of the coming Ottawa Conference and the Australian tariff.

Mr. Cowie, in his presidential address, said:—"In regard Great Britain's move as the first step towards the re-opening of many doors at present closed to her. Great Britain, our best customer, is a creditor country, and is dependent in the main on her export trade. If we refuse to exchange goods with her we must suffer with her. It is time that abstract thoughts of Empire gave place to unified action. It would, however, not be in the interests of any of the parties to erect a high tariff wall enclosing the members of the Empire, for each section does a large trade with other nations, a trade which in respect of many of their products could not be taken over by requirements within the Empire."

On the motion of Mr. R. W. Knox (Melbourne), it was agreed to place on record Great Britain's recent gesture in the direction of Empire reciprocity, and to urge the Commonwealth Government to approach the Ottawa Conference in a spirit that will ensure a wider application of true Empire reciprocity. Warm advocates of "genuine reciprocity" were Mr. N. H. Taylor (Adelaide), Mr. H. M. Russell (Brisbane), and Mr. J. A. Boyd (Melbourne). Mr. A. H. Malloch (Perth) said the question should be approached with caution. Australia should expect something in return for the preferences already extended to Great Britain. This attitude was not applauded, delegates generally holding that Australian representatives should go to Ottawa in a broadminded and generous spirit.

A Family Gathering.

Sir Alan Anderson said that he hoped the Conference at Ottawa would be a sort of family gathering. The idea of the Conference, he thought, was that the Empire should give its trade to its "pals," a definition which would not exclude foreign countries. He thought that a distinction should be drawn between the position of debtor and creditor nations. England, being a creditor country, could not eliminate her debtors from her trade. Conversely, Australia as a debtor country must not be blamed for preventing her nationals by tariffs and other means from spending money they could not afford with foreign countries, even assuming that a rationalization of the Australian tariff was desirable.

On the motion of Mr. A. Spencer Watts (Sydney) it was agreed to appoint a special committee to confer with the Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. A. Parkhill) on the question of presenting definite proposals for submission to the Ottawa Conference. Mr. Watt expressed the opinion that the Conference might resolve itself into a discussion of tariff schedules and preferences. Australia must therefore approach the Conference prepared for a *quid pro quo*. It must be remembered that Great Britain's internal position was such as to prevent her from giving something for nothing.

All-Australia Conference. Other resolutions carried by the associated chambers may be summarized thus:—

An All-Australian Conference should be called to co-ordinate transport systems.

The Federal Government, when considering the tariff, should make its main object a substantial reduction in the cost of primary production.

The Federal Government should revise the commercial representation of Australia abroad and consider the question of exchanging for periodical visits of competent business delegations.

All tariff schedules should be made valid within six months of being tabled in Parliament.

In further consideration of the tariff the Government should decide that increase in duty should not apply to goods in direct transit.

The Federal Arbitration Act should be revised to provide for fixing the maximum number of maximum numbers of hours to be worked and the minimum wages to be paid.

Expert investigators should be appointed to devise economies in Government Departments, Federal and State.

EIGHTY-TWO YEARS
LEADERSHIP.

A FINE RECORD.

The firm of Lane, Crawford, Ltd., though not quite as old as the Colony itself, is very nearly so, having been established in 1850. It owes its inception to a member of the British Mercantile Marine, Mr. Lane, the master of a sailing vessel trading to Hong Kong in 1848, in whose mind the project of founding the firm originated. The Colony had then only been in existence for seven years and, as was natural, Mr. Lane found difficulty in obtaining the necessary supplies for his ship. So, when he next went home, he persuaded one of his friends, Mr. Crawford, to become his partner and in 1850 these two men established the firm of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., in a matchless on the harbour front of Hong Kong which in those days was where Des Vaux Road now runs. The firm grew apace, and different departments were added from time to time. During the period 1850-1905 branches were open in Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe. These branches were later taken over by local managers, and subsequently turned into limited liability companies. The Yokohama branch was unfortunately destroyed in the earthquake in 1923.

Splendid Service.

The Company has been closely connected with the steady progress of the Colony, and records show that it has rendered splendid service on several occasions of emergency. It was the firm's Bakery that came to the Government's assistance when an attempt was made in the very early days to poison the troops, and in later years it was Lane Crawford's water boats which brought the previous flood, free of charge, from Kowloon Bay and kept the Colony provided with drinking water during the very severe drought of some forty-seven years ago. It is interesting to note that the firm was presented with a spring of water for this service. Many Governors of Hong Kong have from time to time thanked the firm for assistance rendered in time of need.

Until 1906 the Company's premises were situated between Queen's Road and Des Vaux Road Central, but growth of business made necessary removal to more spacious accommodation. The firm then moved to Royal Building, and there the Company remained until 1928 when the business was transferred to the present premises in Exchange Building. This modern shopping centre provides the Colony with a splendid variety of goods, of considerable scope, and extent of which can only be comprehended by visiting the various departments.

In keeping with the forward policy always adopted by Lane, Crawford's, not satisfied with adding the finest restaurant in Hong Kong to their new store when they moved to Exchange Building, when the new King's Theatre was built, they took the whole of the Mezzanine floor and the first floor, and on these two floors opened a tea room on the former and a restaurant on the latter, to which also has lately been added one of the most popular features in Hong Kong, a splendid Dance Orchestra.

One more of Messrs. Lane, Crawford's many activities must also be added, as it is of such topical interest, and that is their ever popular Kiosk situated at Repulse Bay, quite close to the bathing beach.

Rumour also has it that even further extensions of their activities are planned, which will add to the amenities of the rapidly developing territory in Kowloon.

Government Departments, Federal and State.

Search for Oil.

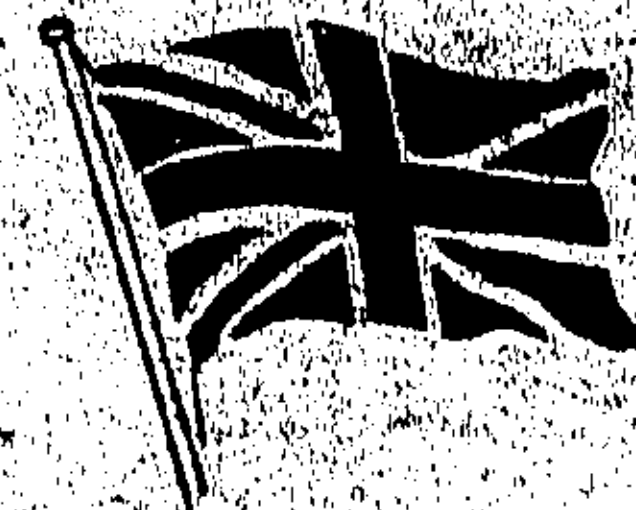
The Federal Government should be requested to give every assistance to the search for oil and to co-operate with the State Governments in passing legislation to protect the public from exploitation and cure existing abuses.

Mr. E. L. Walter (Townsville, Q.) declared that success was imminent, and his views were endorsed with much enthusiasm.

A further resolution of the conference advocating repeal of the coastal clauses of the Federal Navigation Act to enable British vessels to carry inter-State passengers.

Opposition to enactment of the Statute of Westminster was put in the form of a motion and defeated. It was agreed, however, to circulate copies of the Statute to the associated chambers with a view to considering grounds for objection.

The conference unanimously decided to oppose all attempts at legislation for the establishment of compulsory pools for the control of primary products.



BUY BRITISH

Heath Hats
Summit Collars
Aquascutum
Baremar & Jager
Wool Wear

Scott's Hats
Summit Shirts
Aertex Wear
Morley's Hosiery
"K" Shoes

MACKINTOSH'S LTD

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

HERE IS SOMETHING UNIQUE AND WONDERFULLY HELPFUL—

ONE OF THE PRACTICAL RESULTS OF CLOSE ANGLO-CHINESE
CO-OPERATION, YEARS OF EXPERIENCE, AND KNOWLEDGE OF
THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

This supplement combining the story and the advertising of Western manufacturers, written in the Chinese language by the only Foreign Advertising Agency capable of doing such a stupendous piece of work, is printed and distributed, week after week, throughout South China and Malaya by the Tsin Wan Yai Pao, the leading Chinese newspaper in South China—and at a cost of a few cents per thousand readers.

The above Chinese Supplement, and this Empire Supplement, both produced by the ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY BUREAU, LTD., are just two examples of "Collective Advertising" referred to in Sir Norman Angell's article appearing in this issue.

"Collective Advertising" is suitable for some commodities and services, — but not for all — but ADVERTISING is essential for every one — except possibly Troglodytes.

Every Importer has his individual problem.

Let the ADVERTISING & PUBLICITY BUREAU, LTD., apply its nine years' experience of Advertising and Selling in South China to your problem.

IT WILL COST NOTHING

IT WILL PROBABLY OPEN UP NEW METHODS OF INCREASING SALES

THE ADVERTISING & PUBLICITY BUREAU, LTD.

5, GEORGE'S BUILDING HONG KONG & AT SINGAPORE

Tel. 20030

HONG KONG'S
MODERN CARS.

A FINE DISPLAY.

THE SNIPE.

The new Humber "Snipe" is one of the attractions of the British Empire Show at the Peninsula Hotel. This new model upholds the traditions of craftsmanship that the Humber Company have long cherished.

This motor-car is British throughout, and is as near a perfect production as modern skill and science can make. The bodywork is luxuriously and tastefully equipped. Another feature of the "Snipe" is the sliding roof, which is becoming popular throughout the motoring world. Smooth, powerful brakes makes motoring a pleasure instead of a worry. In a recent test by Continental Experts it was found that at 70 Kilometres an hour, the

brakes stopped the car in 24 metres. Inspect this new model at the Empire Show.

"THE MINX."

The Hillman "Minx" which has created such world interest is now on display at the British Empire Show, held in the Peninsula Hotel.

One of the chief points of improvement is the cushioned power—a totally new system so arranged that the engine is virtually floating, or "cushioned" on rubbers, consequently freeing the car from vibration. The "Minx," although a light car, is of extraordinary roominess. Its body accommodates four six-foot persons.

Hillman cars carry the true British traditions for quality and thoroughness to every part of the world. A superior car which will undoubtedly lead in the motor-car sales of the year.

Be sure to see the Hillman "Minx" display at the Empire Show. Messrs. Gilman & Co., Ltd. are the local Distributors for both these motor-cars.

Leppelt's

Famous Australian Port



I should know—and I do!

Sole Agents — GILMAN & CO., LTD.

APB.

BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER ON TARIFFS.

A BUSINESS DEAL.

[As most people know, the "Colonies" as distinct from the "Dominions" have their own Secretary of State in London. In view of the interest now shown both by Whitehall and Manufacturers in Great Britain, it will be interesting to hear what Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has to say on the Colonial Empire. In reading this one is forced to wonder, more than ever, just where Hong Kong comes in the Colonial Empire.]

Is Hong Kong always to be just the little speck of a few square miles, as shown on maps, or can it become the Light House of British Trade and Influence in the Far East that its geographical position leads one to expect it might be? Is there no way by which Hong Kong may develop, and benefit by, the Imperial Preference?

These thoughts are suggested by Sir Philip's speech, and they are thoughts which seem well worth developing by those who have a vision of Hong Kong as occupying a place in the British Empire, somewhat of more importance than that it occupies to-day.]

"Good Business."

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister said that when he went to the Colonial Office he tried to make a very quick survey of what the Colonies were producing, where they could sell it, and what their general financial position was. He very soon found that a good many of them were already "on the dole," and that a good many more would be on the dole if they did not have business from more prosperous times which they had carried forward. He put to his Cabinet colleagues this proposition—to put it as its very lowest, that it was good business for them to make the Colonies pay. It was good business for the taxpayer. At the present time grants-in-aid were being paid out to eight or nine Colonies, and they would have to be continued unless prosperity was restored. It was good business for the trader because the capacity of any Colony to buy depended on the capacity of a Colony to sell what it produced at a reasonably

remunerative price. If a Colony was prosperous, orders came to this country, and these orders were carried in British ships. There was no one who stood to gain more by the development of Empire trade than the British shipowner. Ninety-three per cent. of that trade was carried in British ships, and it was complementary. He did not think that people in this country realized sufficiently the continual good will which was being shown to them by every part of the Colonial Empire. Besides, the good will of the trader, preference was given in a very large measure, amounting to as much as 50 and 90 per cent. All the Colonies except three gave a preference to this country, with the exception of those who were barred by treaty from giving it, and he had no doubt that those other three would shortly follow suit.

He had also asked the Board of Trade to review all the tariffs of the Colonies, which gave a preference to this country to-day, in order to see whether any adjustment of those tariffs might be made in favour of this country. It would be quite impossible for the Colonies to abandon their Customs duties to-day. Those duties raised a very large part of their revenue. What mattered from the point of view of mutual trade was not whether the British product went in free, but whether the British manufacturer got an effective preference over his foreign competitors. They would do good business with the Colonies by recognizing their financial position and saying, "Let us see how we can adjust your tariff, and give the most effective preference within your power to the British producer." The better the position of the Colony was the more trade it would be able to do. It was a tremendous advantage to a Colony to have a firm market.

The 10 per cent. duty also opened up the opportunity for the Colonies to develop alternative crops. The Colonial grower could not be assured of security unless he was given the turn of the market. This country had spent a great deal of money on Colonial development. That production must be linked up to a market, and the people of this country should realize that a policy of Colonial preference was good business. It must, however, not stop there, but be extended throughout the whole Empire. Canada, for instance, might well give a preference to the steel crop of East Africa. The Government had now got the chance of beginning the real work that some of them had wanted to do for years past. In the past it was looked on as a dream. To-day the dream was business.

THE FUTURE OF BRITISH FILMS.

TO BE DISCUSSED AT OTTAWA CONFERENCE.

A subject to be considered by the British Imperial Conference at Ottawa this year is the future of British films in regard to the Empire. It is a subject which concerns not only the public of the British Overseas Dominions and Colonies, but those of practically all countries in the world. The reason for this is that the British film industry has undergone a revolution in the last few years and is now in a much more flourishing condition than ever before. After the war it was completely overshadowed by the Hollywood colossus, which owed most of its success to the great initial home market available for the American-made film. The certain initial sales enabled American manufacturers to sell their films abroad afterwards at very cheap rates. In Britain there is no such great home market, and hence the British film industry struggled along in the face of incredible difficulties.

The advent of the talking-film immediately limited the foreign markets for American films, and in Britain gave a considerable impetus to a starving industry. It is seldom realised abroad how closely British genius has been connected with film art and also with the development of technique. In apparatus, lenses and photography, not to mention the genius of actors and producers, persons of British nationality have contributed generously to the progress of the film. Since the arrival of talking-film much of this talent has been concentrated in England with the result that British films can now compare favourably with those produced anywhere in the world. The Ottawa Conference will attempt to open widely the doors of Dominion and Colonial markets for British films. If that can be achieved, it is safe to promise a great future for an industry that has only recently been able to prove its ability. Then it will be possible for foreign countries to judge British films which they can hardly have been able to do in the past.

SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.3, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE
TELEPHONE NOS. 25313, 25332

KING'S THEATRE

THE MOST COMFORTABLE
AND THE ONLY AIR-CONDITIONED THEATRE
IN THE COLONY.



SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
ON
EMPIRE DAY, TUESDAY 24th MAY.
AT 11.30 A.M.

"SUNSHINE SUSIE"

A BRITISH PICTURE

With RENATE MULLER—OWEN NARES—JACK HULBERT.

SPECIAL PRICES

FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN WITH TEACHER—STALLS 35c, D. CIRCLE 55c.

THE STORY OF GIRL WHO DEFIED CONVENTION IN SEARCH OF A GOOD TIME.

A PROVOCATIVE COMMENTARY ON MODERN SEX RELATIONS.

INTRIGUING SCENES FROM THE TALKIE VERSION OF

STANLEY HOUGHTON'S SENSATIONAL PLAY

FEATURING

BELLE CHRYSTALL—JOHN STUART

SYBIL THORNDIKE—NORMAN MCKINNEL—EDMUND GWENN

"HINDLE WAKES"

Britains Supreme Screen Achievement

"From every point of view 'Hindle Wakes' is an outstanding picture."

—Daily Mail



"Make a note of it as a film to look out for."

—Reynolds News



HOW WE CAN CAPTURE

Trade That Is Slipping Through Our Fingers

Great opportunity for Metal Trades:
A badly needed Collective Campaign:
Educate the Public to new uses of Metals.

BY SIR NORMAN ANGELL.

This thoughtful article by Sir Norman Angell, was written for a British trade paper, the *Advertiser's Weekly*, but because it contains so much sound sense, and is so applicable to British trade in the Orient, we take the liberty of reproducing it in full, in the hope that British merchants here may profit from it.

A "collective" advertising campaign for, say, British goods—as this Empire Marketing Board is—or for any particular class of goods, addressed to this great potential market of South China, and appearing at regular and stated intervals in selected media, is not difficult to devise, or to carry out.

In fact, one such collective advertising campaign for England and Motoring firms has been carried out in the leading *Hong Kong Chinese daily newspaper* every week for nearly four years without interruption, by the leading advertising agency in South China.

What has been done once can be done again, and the suggestions made by Sir Norman Angell are well worth the careful consideration of Hong Kong firms engaged in importing into South China.

Much of the discussion about the part that advertising might play in the revival of British industry seems to be missing the point. Advertising, however good, of first-rate product, can only have its full effect in certain of our staple industries if associated with adjustments that must accompany more systematic salesmanship. Given those adjustments, advertising of the proper kind can go far to save the situation by developing new markets of a magnitude certainly not generally realised.

The case may be illustrated by noting certain features in the history of the metal trades. The story of the metal trades is largely the story of the substitution of metal for wood. Until our grandfathers' time the world's ships were made of wood. A wooden ship is now preserved as a piece of history. The water pipes dug up the other day in Piccadilly were wooden. The first railway lines were wood with a metal covering of iron. The first motor-car bodies were wood. Our tendency is to regard this process as finished, but measured in sheer quantities there is probably as much still to be won by metal from the empire of wood, as has been won in the past.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLES.

One takes a few details. Most window frames and sashes are still of wood. But to-morrow they will be of metal. One or two private firms have discovered that there is a vast industry to be founded on

the manufacture of typewriters, cash registers, adding machines, labour saving devices for the home, many types of machine tools, will depend on whether the British public can be made by appropriate education—which means the right type of advertising—to avail themselves of these things quickly enough; whether that public can be made aware of what British industry can do for them in that direction, and whether British industry will be quick enough to do it. For it is not by a law of God that, broadly speaking, every typewriter and cash register in the world is an American; typewriter and cash register were British inventions. But one may guess that they were put out by the manufacturers (if at all) in rather a "hit-or-miss" fashion, with very inadequate advertising of the right type (if any) to a public which is more conservative than the American public; a little shy of new contraptions. And so trades which in their sum total would to-day make the difference between deep depression and prosperity have passed from us.

KISMET!

And similar may happen in the vast industries which will mark the further conquests of metal over wood—is, alas! already happening. We seem to take that British conservatism, which stands in the way of the quick adoption of new devices which we see in America, as a law of nature, something which, like the weather, we must accept. But it is possible to do something. It is not an insurmountable obstacle before which we must sit helpless. The science of advertising can teach directions as well as an improved standard of life.

Now this development furnishes a hint which does not seem to be widely taken. It came, the change over from wood to iron or steel in this particular case because the occasion was, so to speak, over-ripe. It was, as it were, the natural drift. But we cannot afford to wait to be carried along by "natural forces"; we cannot survive by drifting. The natural processes must be accelerated and stimulated by consciously directed policy, in which, as a given point, advertising would, in this case, play a very large role.

The change over from wood to metal in house-building did not, of course, begin with window casements, and is not going to stop there. And now inventions, or adaptations of old ones designed to add to the efficiency of the household, office, farm, factory will be more numerous in the future than in the past. But whether much of that trade will slip through our fingers, as have such vast industries

as the manufacture of typewriters, cash registers, adding machines, labour saving devices for the home, many types of machine tools, will depend on whether the British public can be made by appropriate education—which means the right type of advertising—to avail themselves of these things quickly enough; whether that public can be made aware of what British industry can do for them in that direction, and whether British industry will be quick enough to do it. For it is not by a law of God that, broadly speaking, every typewriter and cash register in the world is an American; typewriter and cash register were British inventions. But one may guess that they were put out by the manufacturers (if at all) in rather a "hit-or-miss" fashion, with very inadequate advertising of the right type (if any) to a public which is more conservative than the American public; a little shy of new contraptions. And so trades which in their sum total would to-day make the difference between deep depression and prosperity have passed from us.

Where is the corresponding campaign in Great Britain—which has far more urgent need than America of substituting metal for wood? The truth is that in hundreds of thousands of cases metal would be used in England where wood is still used if the consumer were more systematically reminded by advertising that metal would serve his purpose better.

I am thus dogmatic because circumstances happen to have made me a buyer of farm and household equipment in both countries. A multitude of useful gadgets are thrust under my nose in America as I cannot obtain in England. At all I am told there is no market for them. Well, there would not be in America if the manufacturer had adopted the method of sitting down and waiting for the market.

Do we read aright the lesson of a relatively small commercial incident like the opening of the Woolworth shops in Britain? A very large business is being built up by reminding the public of the numberless small, inexpensive things which can add to their comfort and efficiency. They are reminded of those things by seeing them on a counter. They are bought where the more expensive, equivalent would not be bought at all.

The same principle operates still more in the case of what are truly capital things, equipment of home, and farm, and factory, things which cannot well be displayed on a counter.

But they can be displayed in advertising pages. It would be expensive. But there is such a thing as collective advertising; and with collective action among steel men for advertising, might come collective action in manufacture, rendering possible the economies and efficiencies of large-scale mass production. This would make possible a Woolworth chain of a vast field at present untouched. Is it not time that British industry began to think about tillage, let it

CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE EAST.

RAPID INCREASE IN TEN YEARS.

The outstanding feature of Canadian trade with China and Japan during the past decade has been the rapid increase in Canada's exports to those countries. On the other hand, imports from Japan since the immediate post-war years have slightly decreased and they now total approximately \$9,300,000. From China, Canadian imports have increased although they are still not large, being at present about half the amount of those from Japan. Alternatively, Canada's exports to Japan have gone up from a total of about \$9,000,000 to \$42,000,000 in the last nine years, while exports to China have nearly quadrupled in the same period, rising from \$6,700,000 in 1920 to \$24,200,000 in 1929.

Canada's relations with China and Japan go down deeply into past ages. It was the search for a shorter route to China that first attracted the discoverer to the western coast of Canada. Almost immediately afterwards there sprang up the trade in sea-otter, of which the great market in the 17th century was Canton. To-day Canada has, on the Pacific coast, the nearest ports of the continent facing China and Japan, and they have become the basis of a trade so rapidly expanding in volume, and of such undoubted potentialities for the future, as to merit the most careful study and appraisal.

Comparison With U.S.

A recent report by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, gives an interesting account of the development of the Dominion's trade with the Orient. Figures are presented from year to year as far back as 1921, while side by side are given corresponding figures for the United States, with whose operations in this field comparison is most easily made. It is seen that while Canada, as yet does only a small part of the trade of North America with the Orient, yet, relatively speaking, the Dominion's progress in recent years has been rapid. The Republic's trade with China was 50 times that of Canada 10 years ago, but today it is perhaps not more than 15 or 20 times, while with Japan, United States trade of 23 times in 1919 and 1920 is now one of 13 times. The trade of the United States with the Orient, in fact, was considerably greater in 1920 than in 1929, price declines, of course, being discounted in a comparison of this kind.

One set of statistics in the report under review enlarges somewhat the outlook upon the relative progress of Canada in the trade of the Orient. Based on the figures of the more important Asiatic countries, it shows that proportion Canadian imports constituted of the total imports of these countries in 1919, 1929 and 1928. In brief, Canada has advanced from being an all but insignificant factor in the trade with Asia to the position of a country having a strong standing in those markets. With China and Japan, for instance, Canada held only three-tenths of 1 per cent. of their import trade in 1919, while today the figure is approximately 3 per cent.

Four Times Greater Than In 1914.

The remaining statistics in the report are designed to present in detail Canada's recent trade records with the East, including trade in the most important commodities at the pivotal points 1914, 1922 and 1931, with totals for the whole of Asia. It is shown that, whereas in 1914 the Dominion's imports from Asia were nearly three times the amount of exports to that continent, in 1922 the two sides of the ledger almost exactly balanced. Today, not only is the sum total four times greater than before the war, but there is a balance in Canada's favour of approximately \$15,000,000. In 1929 the balance in favour of Canada was approximately \$24,000,000.

A full list of commodities imported into Canada from China and Japan and exported by Canada to each of those countries year by year since 1922 is included in the report. The main contributing factors to the increase in Canada's exports to Japan are shown to have been aluminium, lead, wheat, flour and wood pulp. In the case of China, fish, lumber, silver bullion, wheat and wheat flour made up the major part of the gain. Canada's imports from Japan are mainly silk, tea, chinaware, rice and oranges, and from China, nuts, eggs, fur, peanut oil and tea.

WHY YOU SHOULD "BUY BRITISH."

STIRRING BROADCAST SPEECH BY PRINCE OF WALES

The Prince of Wales when inaugurating the "Buy British" campaign organized by the Empire Marketing Board in a speech broadcast to all stations from the Birmingham studio of the B.B.C. delivered the following speech:—

"I have been asked to inaugurate this evening the Empire Marketing Board's Campaign in favour of 'Buying British from the Empire at Home and Overseas.' At the back of this appeal lie so many questions, in which I have long taken a keen personal interest, that I welcome this opportunity of speaking briefly about them.

The appeal of the Marketing Board has always been to buy, whenever reasonably possible, first the produce of our country, and next the produce of the Empire countries beyond the seas. The critical events of last autumn gave that appeal a new weight and a new urgency.

It is now recognized that as a nation we have been lately buying from abroad more than we are able to pay for by our exports, and that we should concentrate in the future on buying at home more of what we need—on using the full of our own farms and our own manufacturing plants can provide. There is a great determination among us to lessen our unemployment—to bring back work to those thousands of homes that are seeking and waiting for it, and to restore the fortunes of our own countryside. In town and country alike, an immense and well-being depends upon our answer to the challenge thus put to us. Nor is it an individual question only. The skill and craftsmanship of our people as a national asset, and we cannot afford as a nation to allow them to rust and tarnish through lack of use, and consequent lack of enterprise.

I back this appeal to 'Buy British' primarily as a means of alleviating the distress and misery which I am continually finding in the homes of the unemployed. I back this appeal not only as a consumer but also as one of those whom the Empire Marketing Board has set up specially to benefit—I mean as a farmer and breeder in both England and Canada. I back it as Master of the Fishing Fleets, concerned to see that the arduous labours of the fishermen about our coasts should be justly rewarded, and I back it also as one who has been able to travel widely in the Empire overseas, and who must, therefore, realize how greatly their prosperity and their ability to buy from the United Kingdom depends upon their finding in this country markets for their own produce.

SELLING BRITISH.

But when I back this appeal I am not thinking of it merely as a form of words to be posted on the hoardings and handbills addressed to the counter. We must never let the words become a mere parrot cry like that: 'Buying British' and those two phrases together imply a long process of team work, stretching back from the retail shop through all the channels of transport and distribution to the farms where British products are grown and the factories where British goods are manufactured. If 'Buying British' is to be made a reality, there must be good houses on all work all along the line, and on all sides. The manufacturer must produce goods of sound quality at a reasonable price. The agricultural producer must do likewise, providing his produce and studying the public taste. Most of the Empire's overseas have lately made great advances in that direction, and over here I regard the introduction of the National Mark for agricultural produce as an important and promising move in the right direction. Manufacturers and farmers alike must enlist the scientific research worker in their service; they must learn to market their products in modern lines, and they must see to it that the public is told what they have to sell. Distributors must be active to seek out new sources of British supply, and to spread the word of the Empire. The British Industries Fair, gives them an excellent opportunity for reviewing what the Empire has to offer them. Distributors, too, I am confident can do much to help the British producer, by letting him know exactly what the public demands, and how his products can be improved to meet those needs. Finally, those who control expenditure, from the director in his board room, with

large, contracts to place, to the woman, laying out her housekeeping money, must be inquisitive about the sources of what they buy. Here at least, in the home and at the counter, is the opportunity for every woman, in a simple way and in her own way, to help her country in its hour of need. I appeal to every woman who is listening to me to take that opportunity and to do our country that service.

FOREIGN NATIONS.

The first choice should be for home products, the second choice for the products of the Empire overseas. That is the rule which I ask you to follow in great purchases and in small ones. It is a rule which implies no lack of friendship towards any foreign nation. The whole world is concerned to see that the fortunes of this country are solidly established, and we cannot rest content with our fortunes while so many of our peoples are unemployed and so many of our producers find it difficult to market what they have grown. It is a rule of buying, too, which can be adopted as readily in every overseas Empire country as here in the United Kingdom—which has, indeed, already been very widely adopted by them. Mr. Thomas, when he comes to visit the Dominions, will be able to stress the significance of that message by telling them what a remarkable advance there has been here in Empire buying of recent years, and even of recent months; and I hope, how convincing and splendid a response has been forthcoming to this present special 'Buy British' appeal. The Empire Marketing Board would, I know, be the first to recognise that such a response derives its ultimate force from something much deeper than any campaign of theirs. It springs from the patriotic determination of men and women of all parties that our country shall win through out of its present difficulties to prosperity, and from their belief that in order to win through, we must develop to the utmost the resources of our own country and of the Empire outside it.

Here again there is need for Team Work between all the Peoples of the British Commonwealth. I wish that I could be speaking tonight through that new Empire broadcasting station which the B.B.C. have decided to inaugurate. But if my notes to-night should reach any of those whose homes are in the Empire beyond the seas, I would ask them to redouble their efforts to do for us what we to-day are doing for them, and to look to the United Kingdom, or some other country of the Empire, when they cannot supply their needs from their own resources. To them I would pass on the message which has to-day displayed through this land: 'The British Empire at Home and beyond the seas, offers you the resources of a quarter of the world. Buy British, and so employ British Labour by land and by sea.'

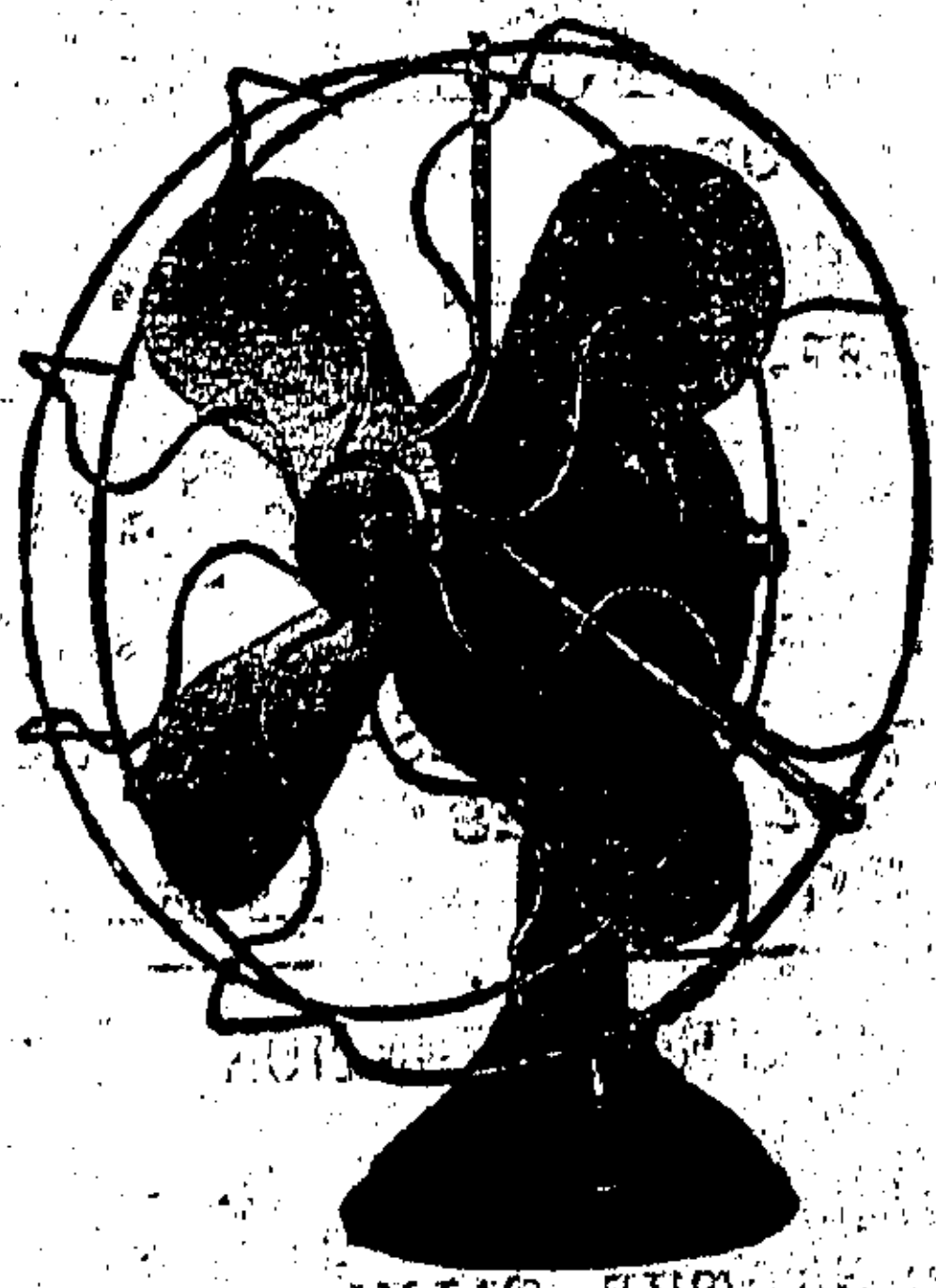
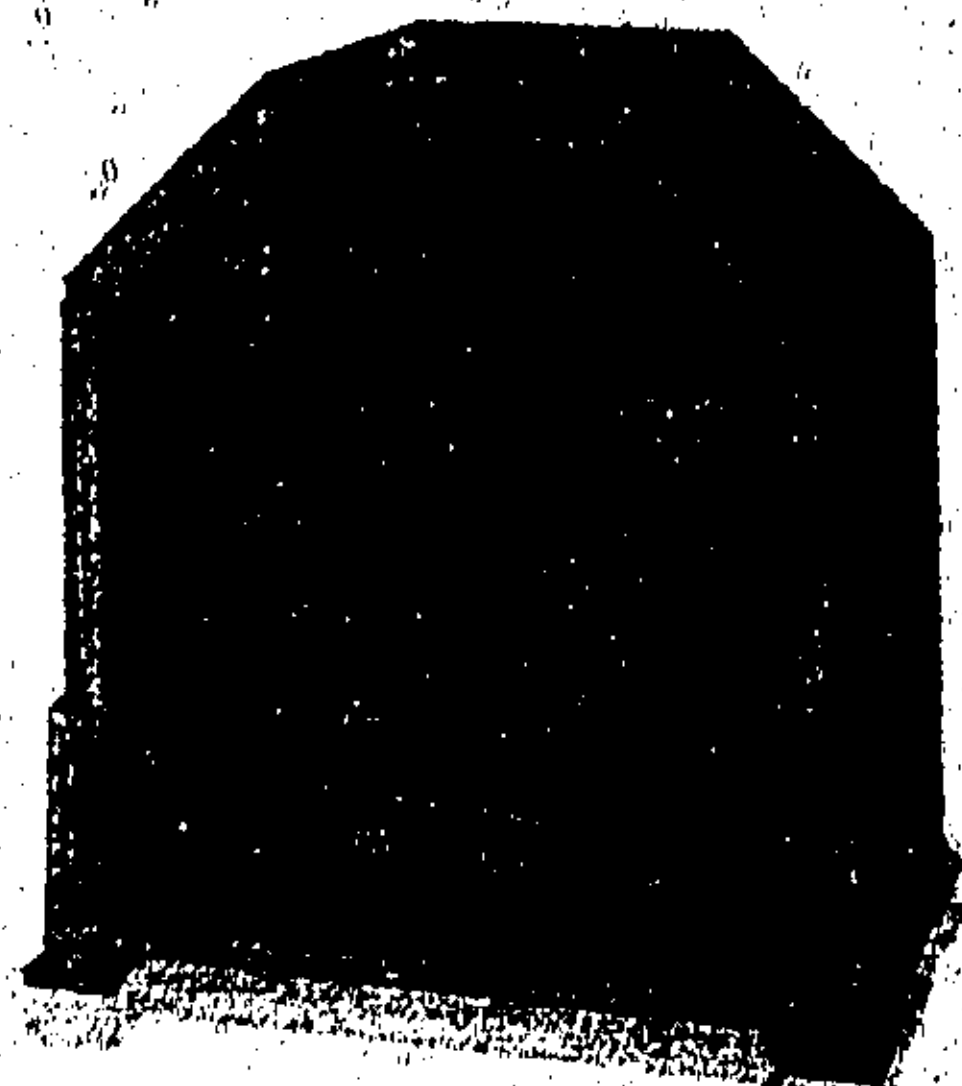
MR. THOMAS'S SPEECH.

Mr. J. H. Thomas said:—I have been asked to inaugurate this evening the Empire Marketing Board's campaign in favour of 'Buying British from the Empire at Home and Overseas.' At the back of this appeal lie so many questions, in which I have long taken a keen interest, that I welcome this opportunity of speaking briefly about them.

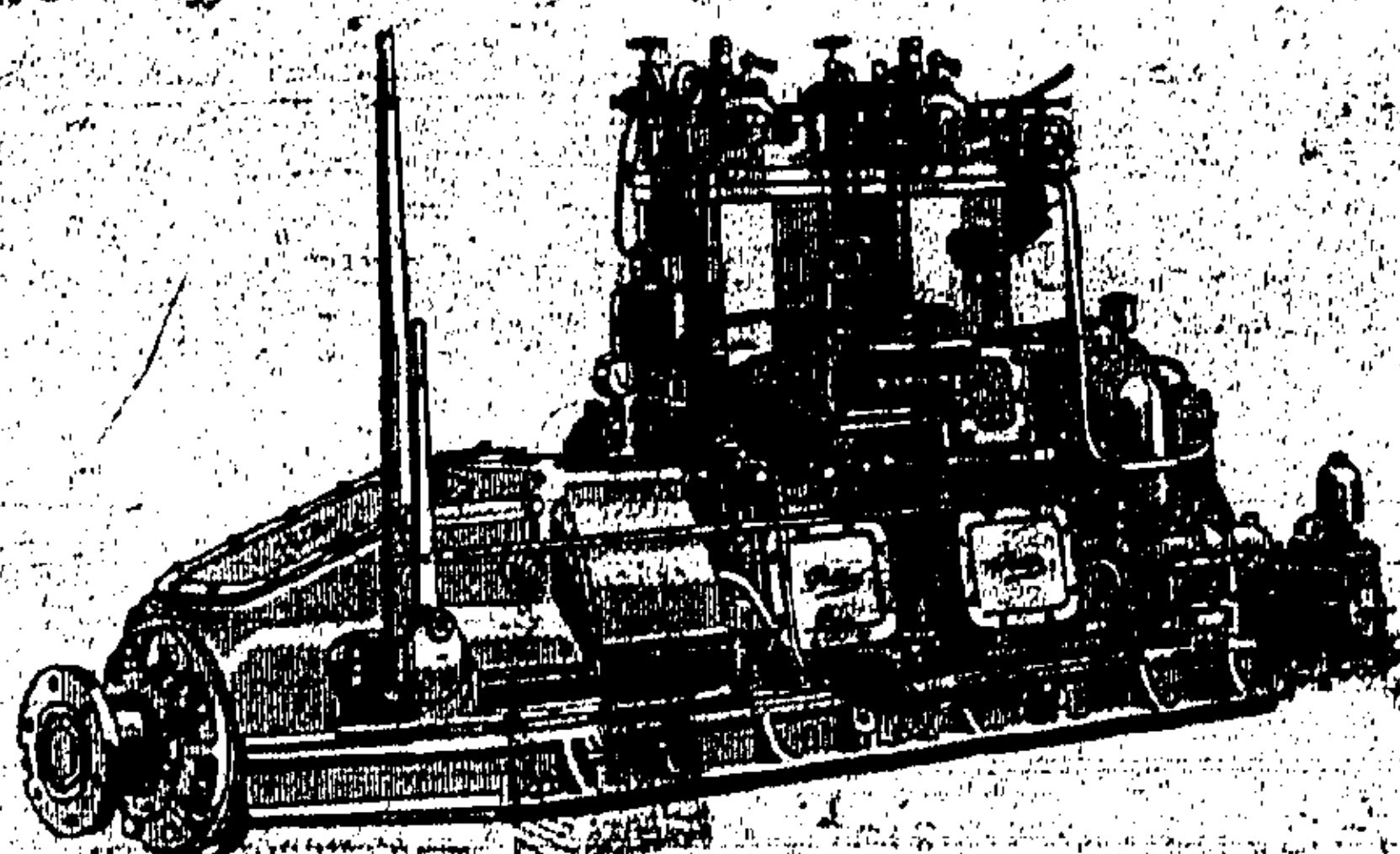
The response in the last five years to the organized effort to extend the habit of buying British has been most marked and valuable. We are all ready, now, to buy British. It is up to manufacturers and traders of every sort to give us what we want, by themselves selling British. I urge upon industry to study the special needs of our home market in all they make. I urge the need to mark to label, and to advertise. Tell the public that your goods are British. Remember that this campaign is only half complete unless the appeal to buy British is backed and backed with all the tremendous vigour and skill of our commerce, by the will to sell also British. And this applies to every branch of our national life from our great industrialists to the power that be in our house and watering places. We must sell everything British, from the humblest of our household goods to the most magnificent of our national treasures. We must sell everything British, from the humblest of our household goods to the most magnificent of our national treasures. We must sell everything British, from the humblest of our household goods to the most magnificent of our national treasures.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS OF EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL THE LARGEST BRITISH ELECTRICAL ORGANISATION

IN THE EMPIRE
Suppliers of High Speed Lifts for the GLOUCESTER BUILDING.



Sole Agents for Messrs. PETERS, LTD., YEOVIL.



50 H.P. Peter Atomic Marine Engine.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF CHINA, LTD.
QUEEN'S BUILDING

(1) • Triplex Glass Throughout

PRICES FROM £155.-

R.A.C. Rating 9.3. Brake horsepower 30. 4 cylinder high efficiency side valve engine with 3-bearing crankshaft—55 to 60 m.p.h. and 35 m.p.g.—10 to 30 m.p.h. in under 12 sec. on top gear—Doubled dropped frame with 5 heavy cross members—Extra long springs (Rear 44")—Disc Servo brakes with 10" drums—Stopping distance 12 yards from 30 m.p.h.—Marles finger tip steering—6 attractive body styles.

The car with "CUSHIONED POWER"

HONG KONG-GILMAN'S ♦ KOWLOON-DURO MOTORS

Review by Major B. B. Barrett

In January, 1932, when I first joined Messrs. Morris Motors, Ltd., the 13.9 4-cylinder Morris Oxford had just come into being, beside the 11.9 Morris Cowley which later was the foundation stone of Sir William Morris' colossal enterprise of today.

2,000 Cars a Week.

Our production had reached, what we then considered to be the amazing figure of 300 cars a week—they have since been over 2,000 cars a week. Our Sales Department consisted of two small offices and the whole day was one long grind of letter writing, to the tune of 30 a day—not trying to sell cars, but to try and give information, prices and some possible date of delivery to applicants. Surely this is some indication of the excellent publicity obtained from reliability!

To-day the Sales Department is a highly organized branch with a large and varied staff, ranging from systematised allocation of cars daily to distributors—not always an easy job to meet their varying and urgent demands—to the production of cinema sound films, and shipping on a large scale.

In 1922 Morris Engines were built by Messrs. Hotchkiss et Cie. of Machine Gun Fame, and car bodies by Messrs Hollick & Pratt of Birmingham, and other firms. Gradually, however, these firms were absorbed and their premises purchased, till we now have Morris Engines, Limited, and our own Body Building Firm, so that with the exception of what are called Proprietary Articles, such as Lucas electrical equipment, speedometers, windcreens, Lockheed brakes, shock absorbers, etc., the whole car is

produced entirely by the various companies under the control of Sir William Morris.

The first separate Export Department was formed in 1934, although cars had been actually exported to India and the Malay States prior to the Great War, and in India I know of two 1914 Morris Oxford cars still running daily in spite of 17 years use in a tropical country where roads for motoring are quite a recent innovation.

In considering the Export development of English cars, one had to remember the fact that the English manufacturer was compelled to design cars to meet local conditions at Home, with the awful bogey of the Horse Power Tax hanging over him.

In England roads are good and distances are comparatively small, so the obvious demand was for comparatively small cars with an engine, small in horse power as the R.A.C. rating, but of very high efficiency. So far so good, but since the Great War, the spending capacity of the English motor car owner has been very small, so that two equally great factors had to be catered for, namely, low price and above all reliability and low running costs.

A Hard Fight.

How hard the fight was, the public can hardly believe unless they care to look back on the disastrous case of many a motor manufacturer during this period, but if only the best man could come to the top, the same can be said of the cars they produced, together with the organization and service behind them.

In these 10 short years the Morris car with a production of over 60,000 a year has become world

famous, while our younger brother, the Morris Commercial Truck, has spread in an amazing fashion all the world over, from the ubiquitous six-wheeler to the 18 cwt. Van.

Not many years ago Sir William Morris acquired the famous Wolsley Factory and behind their luxurious large cars for the wealthy appeared the new 4-seater Wolsley Hornet Saloons, the popularity of which is growing in England every day.

Even Basing.

There is too little space to go into half what could be told, but behind the whole of this colossal organization, has always been the personal genius and driving power of one man, Sir William Morris, who starting with nothing, has by his own indomitable will and capacity, become one of the leading figures of our time in England.

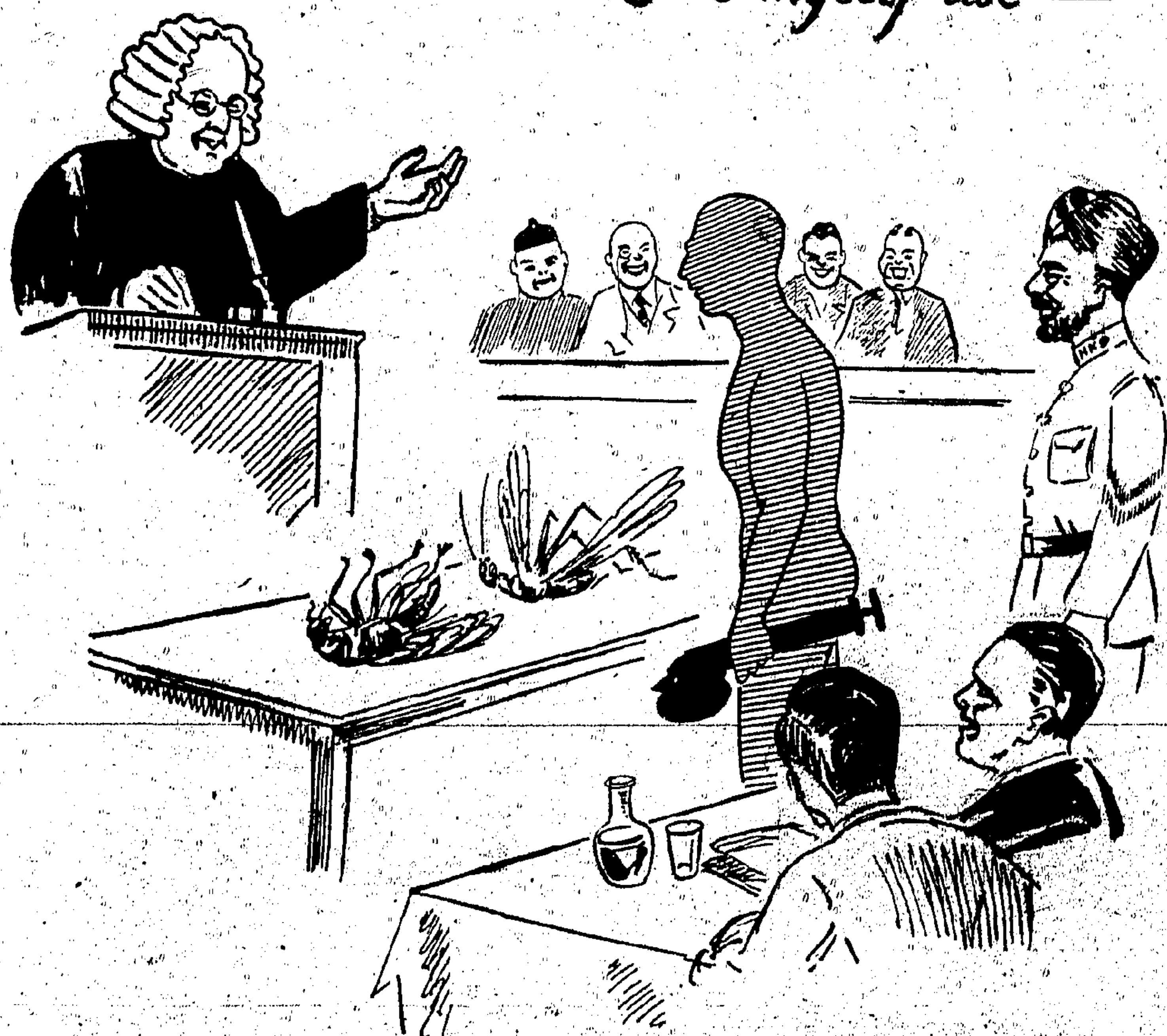
Motoring for Everyone.

For the future it is interesting to note that in every Overseas market, motoring has followed the same line of development, namely, from a rich man's luxury to a business necessity.

With this development has also grown the necessity for reliability and economy as well as low purchase price, and the remarkable increase in the number of Morris cars registered in Hong Kong and South China since Morris, Dodwell & Co., Ltd., have secured the franchise, is a proof of how English cars, of the latest type, are meeting the purchasers requirements, while the Service behind them is being steadily built up to the highest possible standard. The car owners have not before it is that on Morris Owners whether of heavy or commercial vehicles, shall have the slightest fear that their car can hold up for lack of either suitable replacement of spare parts or skilled mechanics to carry out their work, under conditions European Superiors.

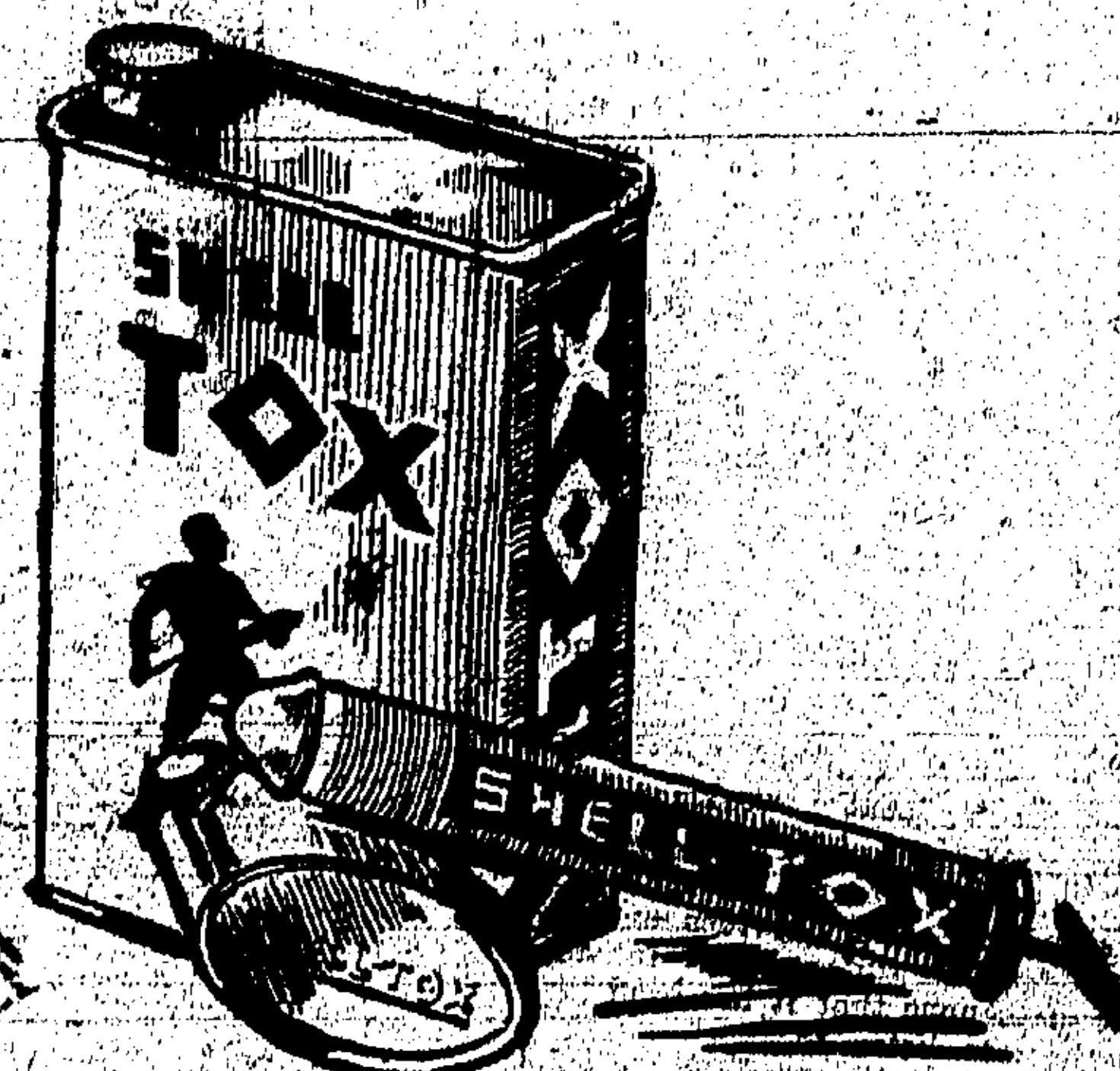
"Buy British and be proud of it," is a slogan that has been in the British Cars and "Buy British and be better as" is a sound and true slogan which the Morris Organization can safely offer the world.

His Honour the Judge: "You are a free man.
I myself use —



SHELL TOX

MADE IN ENGLAND



THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO (S.CHINA) LTD.

A.P.B.

USE TOX USE TOX USE TOX USE TOX USE TOX USE TOX USE TOX USE TOX USE TOX USE TOX



BUY BRITISH BEER

imported by
British
Firms.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO. LTD.

are the sole importers of:—

Allsopp's British Pilsener
Barclay's London Lager.
Bass.—Kangaroo Brand.
Disher's Ten Guinea Ale.
Simonds' Pale Ale.
Younger's (Geo.) Special
Light Ale.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WINE MERCHANTS.

Princes Building

Ice House St.

TEL. 20075.

Story of a Small Scotch.

HOW A VAST INDUSTRY HAS BEEN
ORGANISED.

THE ROMANCE OF "JOHNNIE
WALKER."

BY DELL LEIGH.

The persistently inquisitive writer, groping for facts wherewith to embroider his tale, probed bored but patient men's minds in the search for the origin of Whisky. He fails. Highlanders whose great-grandfathers were deeply, if not altogether legally, involved in the Whisky Trade do not know. Encyclopaedias and ponderous references come thickly, evading all mention of its derivation. They just don't know.

Highland Water.

Scotland had, and still has, something that no foreign country possesses—Highland water. Water which came, not necessarily from the heavens as all, as they said, but which extended from granite formations and passed over peat (heaven be praised!) and was very pure, free from all mineral contamination, more delectable and certainly more suited to the distilling of *uigebanach* than any other water in all the world. Gross men have arisen at various times to challenge this fact. They have merely beaten the air with their clamourings. It made no difference. Highland water, and that only, makes Scotch Whisky. And as the habitable globe clamours for increasing and unfailing supplies of it, refusing to be fobbed off with substitutes, further argument would seem to be merely waste of time. And every true Scotsman loathes waste.

With the life-giving recipe in their minds and the water in their fastnesses, the Highlanders became very busy. They were up to their eyes in the work of making Whisky in Scotland in the fourteenth century. So busy, in fact, did they become, that the Government, in 1579, scenting revenue, began to get busy, too. And then followed an exhilarating period of cat-and-mouse between the secretive Highlander and the exigent law. That the authorities had a tough task may be gauged from the fact that as late as 1760 nearly half a million gallons were smuggled into England from Scotland during that year; and it was only with the greatest difficulty and danger that the spirit-revenue could be collected.

A natural deference for a highly respectable firm precludes this writer from dilating unduly upon so indelicate a subject as the illicit stills of Scotland in the good old days; especially in view of the fact that John Walker & Sons shelter at the moment an army of Excise officers beneath their roofs. It is sufficient, therefore, to say, and it is an interesting fact, that smuggling in Scotland became in the end a matter of the survival of the fittest. Those who did it crudely, under difficulties, and with their eyes apprehensively on the horizon, were able only to produce the hot, raw, unpalatable stuff. Whereas those who came out into the open and took pains, honoured the King and paid the duty, proceeded not only from strength to strength of Whisky, but grew affluent in substance and became, envied of all men. Of such was John Walker in the year 1820.

A Man—and His Wife.

Most men who drink and appreciate good Whisky have a kindly fellow feeling for a sportsman. So, therefore, all who hear or read of the doings of John Walker, sportsman and gentleman, of Kilmarnock, will like him and will respect his wife, who loomed largely, and to her credit, in all his enterprises. The portrait of this gallant gentleman in his red coat, top boots and fussy tail has become almost a national emblem to-day. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, in those days was not a Whisky centre at all. It confined itself almost entirely to the propagation of a much less exciting trade, the manufacture of carpets. Now John Walker kept a grocer's shop in the main street of Kilmarnock; and he retailed wines and spirits as a good grocer should.

To him, round about Christmas time, would come men with whom he did business, desirous of purchasing a bottle or two of "special" Whisky. Not for home consumption, but to please and to encourage clients elsewhere, mainly overseas. Carpet samples, as everyone knows, are rolled round circular pieces of wood. But, as everyone did not know, jars of Whisky serve the same purpose,

bringing at the same time astonishment and delight to the heart of the consignee, and quite probably business to the sender. Moreover, at that time the hated Customs officers had not woken up to the possibilities of rolls of carpet, which made the matter even more amusing for all parties to the Christmas contract.

When a few Christmases had passed in this highly satisfactory manner, John Walker found himself becoming the recipient of a numerous and increasing number of letters from drinkers of his retailed Whisky, applying to him direct for a further bottle or two of that which "Messrs. So-and-So sent me." This gave him furiously to think. And there is no doubt whatever that it made Mrs. John Walker think, too; for he discussed all his business affairs with his most able wife. So many a good business man of to-day has discussions of a similar nature with his wife, and admits it gratefully if he is worth the salt she orders for him—that we can safely short-circuit the protracted arguments and assertions and counter-proposals that followed between them (we know this verbal field of battle well), and come to the point where John Walker, grocer, became also John Walker, Whisky distiller and blender, of Kilmarnock. And here we have reached the original threshold of one of the world's most famous firms.

A Highland Fastness.

From this picture of little beginnings, from a seed sown a hundred years ago, turn now to a present-day plant, only one of many such, which flourishes in the Highland country and from which Johnnie Walker draws sustenance. The old smugglers knew the best spots whereon to erect their stills. All the most famous makes of Whisky are situated hard by these sites to-day. Often they will point out to you the ruins of an ancient bothie in close proximity to a place where "Johnnie Walker" is being distilled. Towards one of these famous old distilleries a Walker man and I journeyed together, sitting for long hours in north-bound trains. I, rather despondent, because we were leaving classic golf courses as they lie a perpetual menace to the industry of the Kilmarnock men who live round about them, and to me they continued to beckon invitingly to come and have yet another out at them with this Walker man, who played on them so knowingly, plainly and victoriously. He was anything but despondent, for he was going to his Highland home, which lay literally alongside one of the distilleries. Moreover, he

was going to show a poor boob of an Englishman what "the real stuff" meant, and it is always with a quiet gratification that a Highlander does that.

Whisky men have maps of Scotland with little red dots scattered about on them. Each red dot denotes a distillery. I had been studying such a map. We had pushed on, ever northward, and had passed Aberdeen. The anky black line of railway on my map meanders towards a mass of little red dots; this country is alive with distilleries. ("Of course, my dear chap, this is Banffshire, Speyside where some of the best of it comes from.") He waved a hand towards the horizon which slid past our windows, and I observed tall chimney stacks poking up somewhat furtively from the depths of the glens in all directions. Past tinkling trout streams we journeyed, round the edges of vast brown moors which stretched away into their dim violet spaces, alongside a rushing river at one moment, the salmon-leaping Spey, beneath the shoulder of a granite-brown hill the next; up, up, the gorgeously rich, sharp Highland air filling our lungs and titillating our appetites; and when we lunched out of the windows at little stations and heard men talking Gaelic, we realised we had left the ordinary commercial world far behind.

Pride of Production.

And here we are at last in a typical Highland fastness. A demure little town, trim, decorous, self-satisfied; and 7,000 gallons of "the right stuff" were made last week in that cluster of grey-stone buildings we are approaching. This is one of the important distilleries of the Walker sources of supply; here, one of the most valuable and high-grade of the blending Whiskies is distilled; the head stone of the corner, as it were. Nameless I prefer that it should be, because of those others scattered about Scotland, all housing those kindly, earnest men, all contributing their quota to the delectable whole; and what manner of man is it who can say who desired even to suggest—that one Highland source is "better" than its neighbour? The same characteristic, however, stamps them all—an intense pride of production inherited from their grandfathers, who were all in the business. This pride is the more noticeable when a laconic Scotsman shows an innocent his work, and the meaning and the subtlety and the guile of it. He says so little. But it sits at the back of his eyes all the time; and you become infected with his unspoken zeal. It is more than that. It is a faith, from which nothing can shake him.—*The Wine Trade Review.*

SHORT WAVE RECEIVER.

EDDYSTONE ALL WAVE
FOUR.

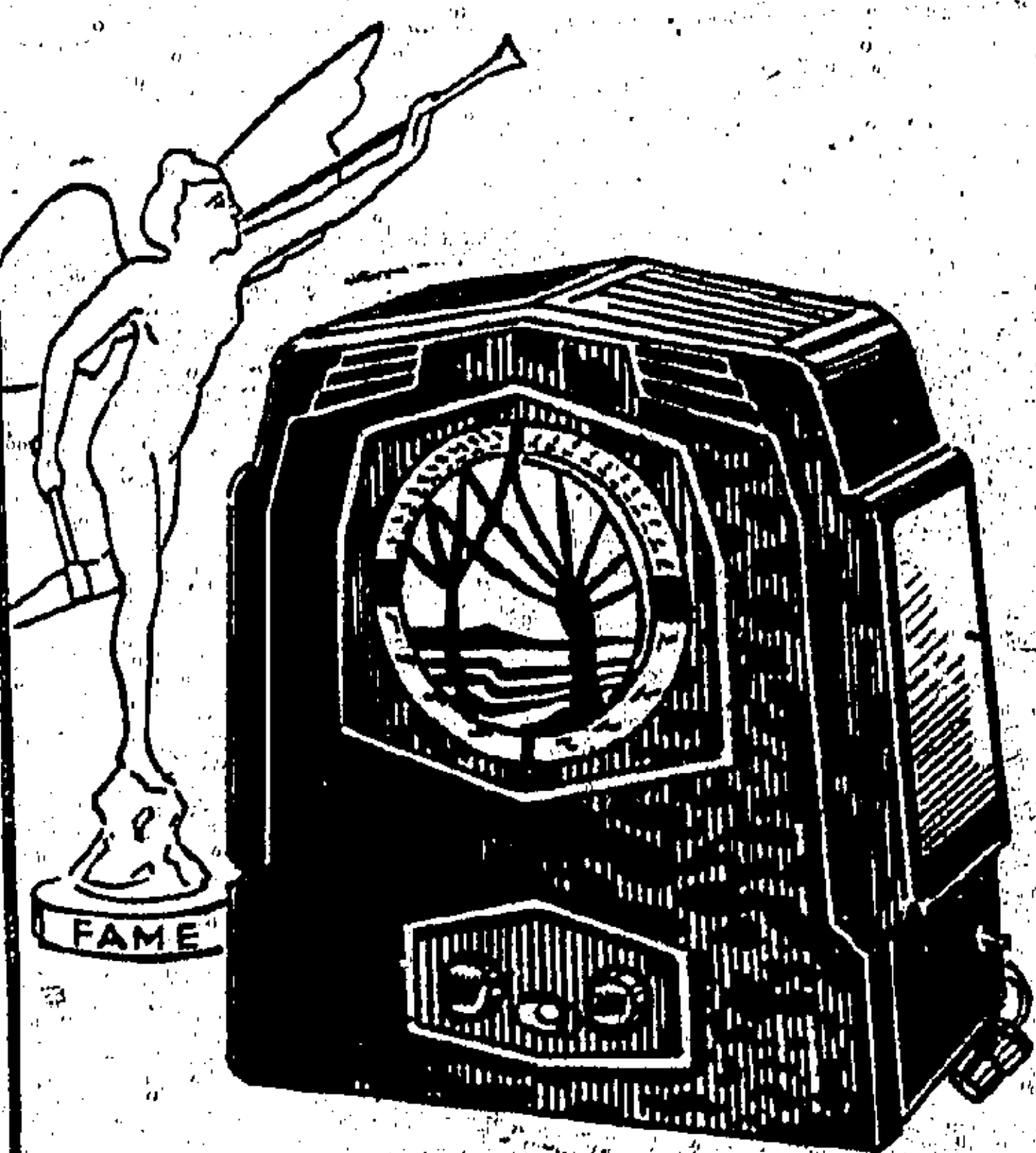
Last year saw the introduction of one of the best Short Wave Receiving Sets ever put on the market, the "Eddystone All Wave Four Sets," of which the Anderson Music Co. are the local agents.

The demand for this new set has been enormous—particularly from people living out in the East—as it is claimed and borne out by the numerous letters of appreciation—that the re-action is equally smooth over all wave lengths, and has no flat spots. One of these sets was recently installed in the private drawing room of His Majesty the King at Ducit Palace, Bangkok, Siam. The Government in Hong Kong have already ordered 24 sets. From Kimberley, South Africa comes the following letter of appreciation:—

"I have to advise you that the 'Eddystone All Wave Four Receiver' which you supplied to me on February 3 and have recently installed here, is answering admirably under local conditions: as this is probably the first set used in this district, I thought you would like to know the result; the reception of wave lengths so far experimented with are beyond expectations. G.S.S.W., Chalmersford, Rome and other Continental Stations are wonderfully clear and strong; the solid nature of the all-metal cabinet together with high class component workmanship, stamps this as a very fine commercial receiver, second to none on this market, and provides endless and world-wide entertainment second to none that it has been my pleasure to listen to."

Such letters of appreciation speak for themselves, and we feel confident that should you care to try one of these sets, you will find that it is all we claim it to be.

In conclusion we should like to state that this is an all-British Radio, as is also the three lines which The Anderson Music Company handle, which are shown on the same page.



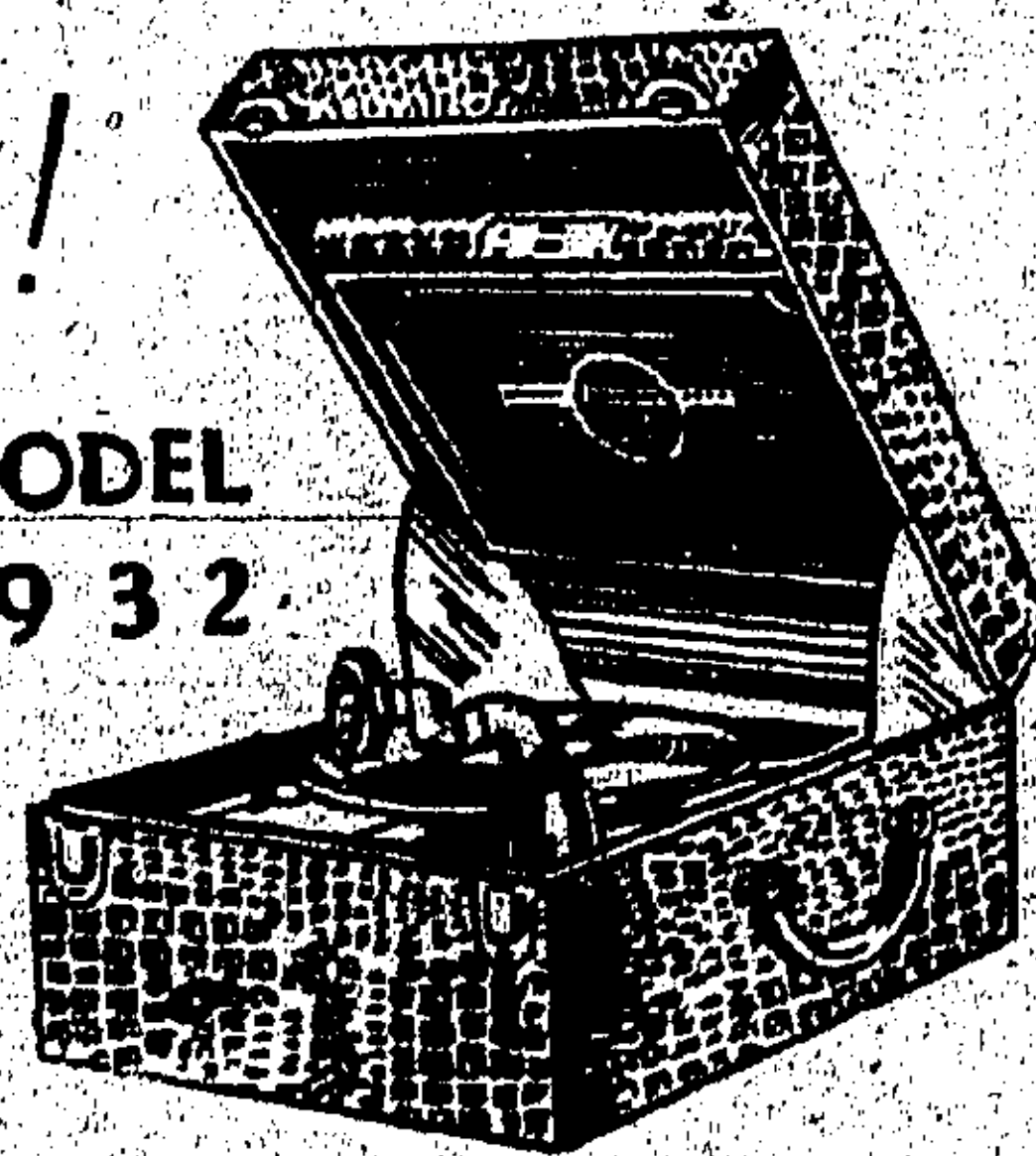
EKKO

ALL ELECTRIC
4 VALVE
CONSOLE

'Built to Last'

British and Best!

New!
MODEL
1932



Columbia DE LUXE



CHAPPELL PIANOS

The CHOICE
of the MASTERS

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COMPANY, LTD.
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, ICE HOUSE STREET, TEL. NO. 21322

ANGLO-IRISH FRIENDSHIP

MR. THOMAS' PLEA AT HOVE

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, May 20.
A plea for Anglo-Irish friendship was made by Mr. J. H. Thomas in a speech at Hove to-day in which the Dominions Secretary dwelt on the improvement of Anglo-Irish relations since 1921.

He declared that it would not be the fault of the British Government if all this advance were wasted. He stood by every word of his recent statements concerning the attitude of the British Government in relation to the Free State, but emphasised that in making them he was not basing the British position on any constitutional theory or question of status, but simply on the sanctity of treaties and the maintenance of agreements.

They had no choice but to adopt the attitude that they could not negotiate for free agreements with the Free State if the existing ones were not observed.

The Government and people of Britain wished to see the people of the Free State happy and prosperous. They believed that the prosperity of the Free State was bound up with the prosperity of Britain and it was in the best interests of both countries to remain linked together within the British Commonwealth.

Period of Bitterness.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUGBY, May 21.
An important statement on relations with the Irish Free State was made in a speech by the Dominions Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, at Hove last night.

He emphasised his desire to avoid speaking in a controversial spirit, but said that he felt it was due to the people of Ireland and at home that the position should be made absolutely clear.

He said: "Here is a country where, after a long period of bitterness, we had all hoped and believed that by the treaty of 1921 a new era was opened. Who will deny, looking back over the last ten years, that we have witnessed a marked improvement in political relations between the two countries and a growing friendship and understanding?"

"On the basis of the treaty the Free State has become an equal member of the British Commonwealth and the Irish Free State representatives have been in the forefront in contributing towards the constitutional developments of these years, which have resulted in the establishment of the British Commonwealth as we know it to-day as a group of nations on a footing of complete equality."

Not Britain's Fault.

"In all the advance made during that last ten years now to be wasted—all this work to be thrown away! If so it will not be through any fault on our side or through any wish of ours."

"I have had more than once recently to make statements on behalf of the Government indicating our attitude in relation to the Irish Free State. By every word of those statements I stand, but I want to make it absolutely clear that in making them I was not basing our position on any constitutional theory or question of status, but simply on the sanctity of treaties and the maintenance of agreements."

"How could we negotiate fresh agreements with the Irish Free State if the existing ones were not observed? How could we suppose that greater sanctity would be attached to an agreement made in Ottawa than to one which had been made in London? What other attitude can we adopt? We have no choice. But are the relations between the two countries to be on such a footing? I cannot believe it."

Happy and Prosperous.

"The Government and people of this country wish well towards the Irish Free State. We wish to see its people happy and prosperous. We believe that the prosperity of the Free State is bound up with the prosperity of this country and that it is in the best interests of both countries that they should remain linked together within the British Commonwealth."

"It is in that spirit that we approach the difficulty, fully conscious of all that is involved, but generally anxious to prove to our fellow citizens in the Irish Free State that it is to the future and not the past that all men of goodwill must bend their energies. In this effort towards peace and contentment the Free State people can, and I hope will, play their part."

IRISH CABINET WORRIED

(REUTERS' SPECIAL SERVICE.)

DUBLIN, May 21.
The Free State Cabinet sat until the early hours of this morning considering a reply to the British Government on the question of land annuities. The reply which is being despatched on Monday is not expected to refer at any length to the oath of allegiance question.

SINO-JAPANESE CLASH PREDICTED

Leading Powers Believe Nothing Will Prevent It

JAPAN'S NEW PREMIER

VISCOUNT SAITO APPOINTED

REASSURING EFFECT HOPED FOR

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

Tokyo, May 22.

ADMIRAL VISCOUNT MAKOTO SAITO WAS SUMMONED TO THE PALACE EARLY THIS AFTERNOON AND APPOINTED TO SUCCEED MR. INUKAI.

DESPITE HIS ADVANCED AGE VISCOUNT SAITO'S SELECTION FOR THE PREMIERSHIP IS EXPECTED TO HAVE A REASSURING EFFECT BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD. HIS STATESMAN-LIKE QUALITIES WERE SHOWN WHEN HE HEADED THE JAPANESE DELEGATION AT THE THREE-POWER NAVAL CONFERENCE AT GENEVA IN 1927; WHILE DURING HIS LONG TENURE OF OFFICE AS THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF KOREA HE PROVED AN ABLE ADMINISTRATOR AND EARNED THE RESPECT AND AFFECTION OF KOREANS.

HE IS LIBERAL-MINDED BUT IS A STRICT DISCIPLINARIAN.

VISCOUNT SAITO'S APPOINTMENT SHOULD DO MUCH TO RE-ESTABLISH THE FAITH AND CONFIDENCE IN THE NATION WHICH HAS BEEN BADLY SHAKEN BY THE SORDID INTRIGUES, CORRUPTION AND SELF-INTEREST OF MANY PARTY POLITICIANS.

SATISFACTION EXPRESSED

Tokyo, Later.

EXPRESSIONS OF SATISFACTION AND RELIEF WERE VOICED IN NAVAL, MILITARY AND BUSINESS CIRCLES ON LEARNING THAT VISCOUNT SAITO HAD BEEN SELECTED FOR THE PREMIERSHIP, AS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT OF THE APPOINTMENT OF A PREMIER WHO IS LIKELY TO COMMAND THE RESPECT AND CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE IS RECOGNISED AS OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE IN STABILISING THE SITUATION.

WHILE FRANKLY ADMITTING THE DIFFICULTY OF THE TASK BEFORE HIM, IT IS GENERALLY CONSIDERED THAT NONE IS BETTER FITTED TO TACKLE THE SERIOUS CRISIS FACING THE NATION AT HOME AND ABROAD.

MISGIVINGS IN LONDON

LONDON, May 22.

The Japanese political situation, particularly the wider implications, is causing misgivings in London. The coming and goings since M. Inukai's murder are held to denote that the results of crime will in no way diminish the power of the Military junta, consequently there is an increase in the risk of a Russo-Japanese clash, but rule out the likelihood of "reasonable" treatment of the Sino-Japanese problem, to say nothing of serious internal Japanese disruption.

The Observer remarks that Inukai's assassination is a grave misfortune to the world generally as well as to Japan.

The Sunday Times, discussing "Japan's dangerous cynical policy at Shanghai and in Manchuria," besides the danger of hostilities with Russia, says that something of terrible significance to the world's future is happening in Russia to-day. The world will be wise to understand and not underestimate it.

According to the Sunday Pictorial, military circles in London and leading Powers believe that nothing will prevent the eventual collision of Chinese and Japanese troops.

SAIONJI LACKS CONFIDENCE

Tokyo, Later.

Following a conference with Viscount Saito, Count Kodama informed the Press that Viscount Saito proposes to seek an understanding with Saionji to-morrow regarding the proposed form of new cabinet which it is expected will take nearly all this week to organize owing to the extreme complexity of the situation, necessitating most careful consideration.

It is thought possible that Viscount Saito will invite Viscount Ishii to become Foreign Minister, Mr. Wakatsuki to take the finance portfolio, while the Navy Office has tentatively agreed to recommend Admiral Keisuke Okada as Navy Minister.

Tokyo, May 21.

The seriousness of the present crisis is indicated by the fact that Mr. Saionji for the first time appears to lack confidence in his own judgment to decide whom to recommend to the Throne.

Even the National hero, Admiral Togo, who so far has scrupulously refrained from entering the political arena, has been called in consultation.

Others to be consulted are, Marshal Uryu, Count Yamamoto, in addition to leading statesmen whose opinion is sounded on such occasions as a formality.

Although nearly a week has passed, the final decision regarding the Premiership appears likely to be further deferred, though the new ministry is virtually certain to be a super party.

INTERPORT CRICKET

LATEST SCORE

Hong Kong, 1st Innings ... 108
Shanghai, 1st Innings ... 131

HONG KONG—2nd INNINGS

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, May 22.

Richardson, c Elliott ... 4

Sayer, c and b Elliott ... 11

P. Madar, c Booth, b Elliott ... 0

Fincher ... 4

Hamilton ... 5

Extras ... 2

Total for 3 wickets ... 26

Fall of wickets:—1/12, 2/15, 3/15.

(H. Abbott's notes on the game will be found on page 10.)

CHINA'S DEAD

THOSE WHO FELL IN SHANGHAI "WAR"

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO BE HELD AT SOOCHOW

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

NANKING, May 22.

A memorial service in commemoration of those who fell in the recent Shanghai fighting will be held at Soochow on May 22.

Fervent preparations for the service are now under way and both Chiang Kai Shek and Wang Ching Wei are expected to attend.

More than a hundred and thirty public bodies have registered to send representatives to Soochow to attend the ceremony.

HARBIN ATTACK FAILS

OVER 300 JAPANESE CASUALTIES

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

HANSHI, May 20.

The anti-Manchukuo forces are reported to be retreating from Antschan and Tientankang, as their attack against Harbin failed. Japanese troops are pursuing the retreating forces, who are retreating to Hulan.

It is estimated that there were over 300 Japanese casualties in the recent fighting near Harbin.

KAOLINTZE RAIDED

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

HARBIN, May 22.

A large force of anti-Manchukuo forces raided Kaolintze, fourteen miles west of Hengtsohotze, wounding the Russian assistant station-master in the shoulder.

Owing to the many raids the station-master has instructed employees to close down the railway buildings and evacuate to Hengtsohotze.

No communication east of Imienpo is possible, for as soon as the track and bridges are repaired they are immediately destroyed again by raiders.

Shiokotze suffered another raid when a large force described as irregulars swooped down on the station and decamped with loot.

EXCHANGE BILL

INTERESTING DEBATE FORESHADOWED

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

LONDON, May 22.

Parliament is contemplating one of the most interesting debates of the session this week on the occasion of the Conservative amendment to the Budget in connection with the Exchange Equalisation Account. Sponsors of the amendment are Sir H. Horne and Col. Amery, both members of the Silver Association who will urge inter alia that the Treasury be empowered to purchase silver as well as gold.

TROOPSHIP ON FIRE

EXPLOSION NARROWLY AVERTED

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, May 22.

With an ammunition dump beneath their feet and a raging fire sweeping over the vessel, the Shanghai Fire Brigade, members of the crew and naval detachments from the Japanese Fleet battled all day Sunday with a blaze which occurred in the aftermath of the Japanese troop transport Bombay Maru, in Shanghai Harbour.

Shortly after the flames swept out of the hold of the vessel, which was moored at a wharf in the Yangtzepoo district, members of the crew cut the hawsers and allowed the transport to drift mid-stream for the purpose of preventing additional ammunition stored on the wharf side exploding.

Tugs and fire-boats nosed the vessel downstream where it was run aground just beyond The Point, while aboard the firemen strove to prevent the flames creeping to the hold where ammunition was stored.

Late on Sunday the outbreak was controlled, but the gasoline and afterport of the vessel are still burning.

Japanese troops were ready to embark when the fire occurred.

STOP PRESS

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

LONDON, May 22.

The spectacle of the long-worked-for American prosperity, with half the world's gold as it plinth dissembling under the stress of economic tremors is perturbing financiers, statesmen and writers all over the world to suggest open Sesames to the cave of recovery.

Realising that the rehabilitation of Europe is dependent on America's restitution of the reciprocal cog in the world trade machine, they view the increasing gravity of the American position with alarm, though it is assured that nothing can touch the foundation of the United States economic strength and her eventual brilliant recovery.

Some observers believing that the huge budget deficit will be balanced somehow, but regard the stupendous unemployment as a more important problem than finance, apprehending that when the sources of private charities dry up in the country where lawlessness is almost as well-armed as the law the position is fraught with the gravest possibilities.

Among the eloquent indices of conditions is the fact that at present the rate of withdrawal in strictly foreign exchange reserve balances from New York will be complete within a comparatively short time.

Offsetting this factor, however, is British balances estimated at two hundred million dollars acquired in the process of selling sterling against dollars as the result of the establishment of the British Exchange Equalisation Fund.

The absolute collapse of security values is illustrated by the list of stocks of some of the principal railways, the nominal value of which is about two thousand million dollars, which reached in 1929 a value of three and a half thousand million are now worth about 280 million.

There is also a persistent decline in freight car loadings which, for the week ending May 14, is estimated 521,000 against 745,000 for the corresponding week of 1931.

SHIRAKAWA WEAKENING

NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, May 22.

The condition of General Shirakawa, a victim of the Hongkew Park bomb outrage, is most critical. He had a blood transfusion this morning, but is gradually weakening and he is not expected to recover.

The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Mura, is leaving hospital this afternoon.

General Shirakawa's condition has slightly improved.

IN HONG KONG TO-DAY. OCCASIONAL RAIN.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER REPORT, FORECAST AND REMARKS, ISSUED BY THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY AT 7 P.M., STATED:—
THE POSITION OF THE NORTHERN DEPRESSION IS UNCERTAIN, IT HAS PROBABLY MOVED INTO THE SEA OF JAPAN.
LOCAL FORECAST.—S.W. WINDS, MODERATE; CLOUDY; OCCASIONAL RAIN.

DARING JEWEL ROBBERY

LONDON WORKERS VIEW OUTRAGE

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, May 21.

A daring robbery of jewels worth £10,000 was carried out in central London in view of thousands of city workers when leaving their offices this afternoon.

Adolph Kempler, a diamond merchant, was en route to a safe deposit with a bag containing jewels when a car pulled up on the kerb along side. A man sitting in the back of the car jumped out, dived at Kempler's legs, in rugby fashion, threw him to the ground, snatched the bag and escaped.

HUNGARIAN FLYING ACE KILLED

TRAGIC END TO AIRMAN'S LIFE

(Reuter's Special Service.)

ROME, May 21.

The famous Hungarian transatlantic flyer, George Andrus, was killed when his machine overturned on landing at the Littorio airport. Andrus with a compatriot, Alexander Magyar, flew from Harbour Grace to within thirty miles from Budapest last July.

CHINESE POSTAL WORKERS

STRIKE DECLARED ON SUNDAY

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, May 22.

Officials of the Postal Workers' Union to-night rejected the proffered mediation by Mayor Wu To Chen, who had arranged a conference between the postal workers' representative and officials from Nanking for Sunday afternoon, and at midnight issued instructions to postal workers throughout China to commence a strike at 0.5 a.m. on Sunday.

The postal workers are insisting that the Ministry of Communications return the Postal Savings Bank business into the charge of the Post Office, as it was previously.

3,000 IDLE

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, May 22.

More than three thousand postal workers have been rendered idle to-day by the strike with no immediate prospect of settling the dispute, though negotiations are opening to-morrow between the strikers' representative and the Communications Ministry.

A member of the Strike Committee when interviewed by Reuters to-day made the statement that there was no immediate danger of the strike spreading throughout the country unless the Government showed no desire to consider the demand of the workers, also that a resumption of work before settlement was possible if the workers are convinced by their representative that the Communications Ministry has given authority to negotiate and had the sincere intention to consider their demands.

The principal grievances of the strikers are connected with the Postal Remittance and Savings Bank which has been given independent status by the Government and also the allowance made by the Postal Administration to aviation companies for air mail contracts. It is alleged that the Postal Funds deposited in the bank have been freely drawn on by the Ministry of Communications for other than postal development. It is stated that such appropriations are responsible for the present difficult financial situation of the Postal Administration.

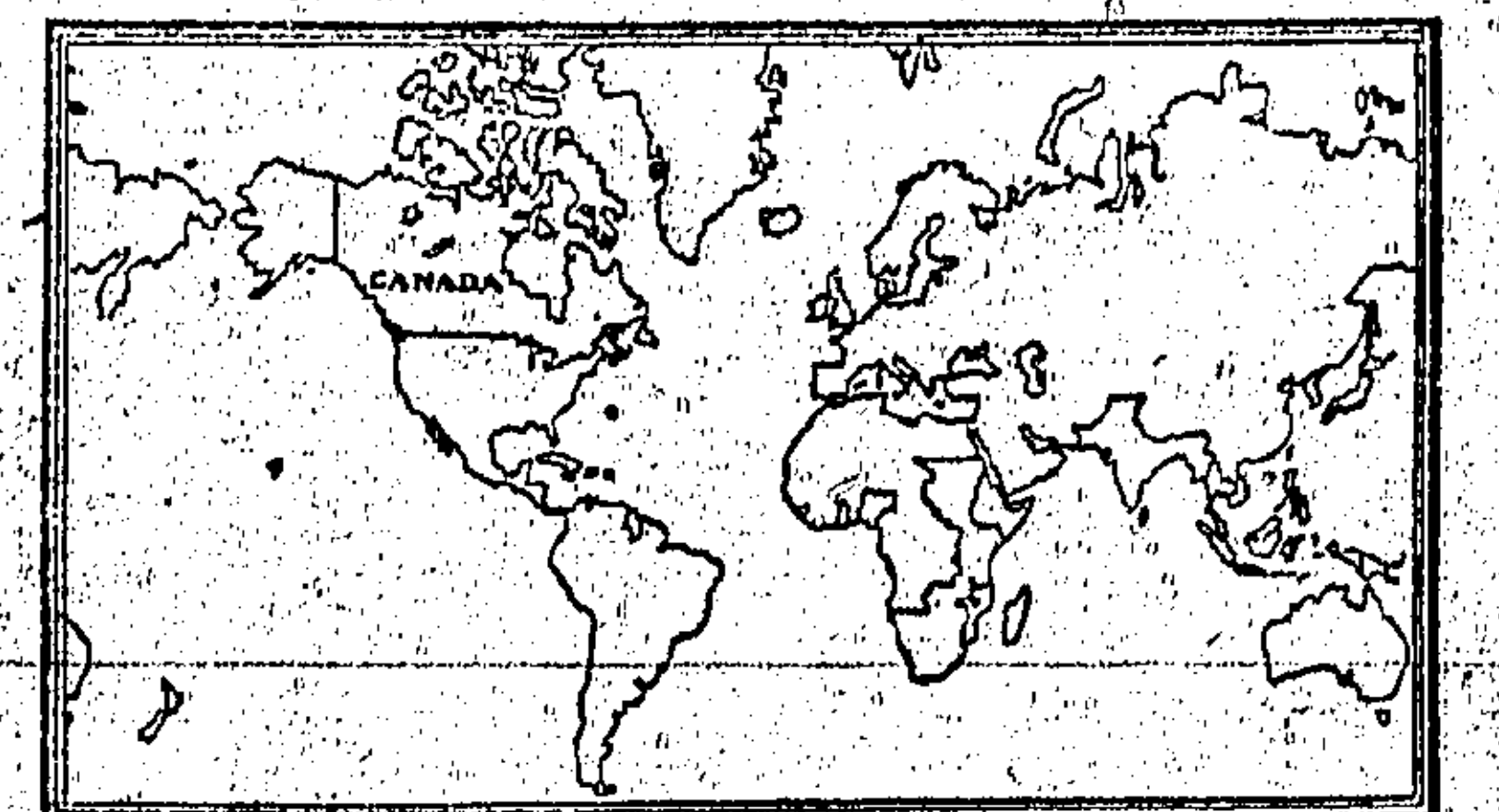
CHINA'S ORGANIC LAW MAY BE REVISED

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

NANKING, May 22.

It is learned from reliable sources that the organic law of the National Government will again be revised at the forthcoming Third Plenary Session of the C.E.C. It is reported the session will probably be held in August instead of June as originally intended.

Ambassador of Canadian Commerce



AMONG the many Canadian institutions doing business beyond the boundaries of the Dominion is The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. Travellers encircling the globe see offices of the Company in Great Britain, the United States, Egypt, and South Africa; in India, China and Japan—in the Philippine Islands—in South and Central America—in the West Indies. In many of these countries The Manufacturers Life has been the pioneer of Canadian commerce, inculcating Canadian standards of thrift and protection, building respect for Canadian business.

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA
Branch Manager—E. J. B. MITCHELL
ASIATIC BUILDING HONG KONG
Canton Representative—Mr. V. E. FERLIE
88, D. C. Shamien

Week End Sport.

LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE.

CHAMPIONS WIN AT KOWLOON DOCK: CIVIL SERVICE STILL UNBEATEN.

BOWLING GREEN CLUB LOSE IN BOTH DIVISIONS TO CRAIGENGOWER.

The Civil Service seniors and Craigenower juniors were the only teams in the lawn bowls league to remain with full points at the close of the third series of games on Saturday.

Kowloon Dock failed to maintain their winning sequence and surrendered the points to Kowloon C.C. by a small margin. Craigenower seniors defeated the Bowling Green Club by a heavy margin, all three rinks being prominent in the victory. In losing to the Civil Service, the Police fell on two rinks to nullify the gain on the third by 13 shots against Grimmit's rink. Taikeo and Club de Recreio returned the first draw of the season.

The Bowling Green Club juniors lost to Craigenower by four shots. Taikeo's visit to King's Park was unfruitful. Kowloon C.C. secured their first victory when they entertained the Electric R.C.

Kowloon C.C., Craigenower and Civil Service scored double victories, while Club de Recreio shared the points in the senior division and won the junior game.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

Division I.

Kowloon C.C. (away) beat Kowloon Dock by six shots, 57-51.
Craigenower (home) beat Bowling Green Club by 47 shots, 68-41.
Civil Service (away) beat the Police by 13 shots, 61-49.
Taikeo (home) drew with Club de Recreio, 53-53.

Division II.

Craigenower (away) beat Bowling Green Club by four shots, 57-53.
Civil Service (home) beat the Yacht Club by seven shots, 60-53.
Club de Recreio (home) beat Taikeo by 22 shots, 70-48.
Kowloon C.C. (home) beat the Electric R.C. by 23 shots, 77-54.

DIVISION I.

Kowloon Dock v. Kowloon C.C.
Playing at home, Kowloon Dock lost to Kowloon C.C. by six shots.

Kowloon Dock. Kowloon C.C.
A. Calman H. Hampton
R. Morrison G. Goodwin
C. Cooper A. Hyde-Lay
F. Cullen J. Hyde
(Skip).....18
J. Craig E. C. Fincher
J. Lindsay P. Farrell
V. Ramsay J. C. Lyle
J. Brown J. Gibson
(Skip).....23 (Skip).....14
W. Robson W. Gittins
E. Docherty A. C. Burford
W. Graig H. M. McTavish
J. McKelvie R. Lapsley
(Skip).....13 (Skip).....25
Total.....51 Total.....37

Craigenower v. Bowling Green.
Playing at home, Craigenower beat the Kowloon Bowling Green Club by 47 shots.

Craigenower. Bowling Green.
W. T. Brightman H. E. Stoneham
A. E. Coates D. W. Phillips
W. Gill H. Rose
U. M. Omar H. Nish
(Skip).....32 (Skip).....14
G. L. Buchanan A. K. Taylor
M. O'Brien C. S. Beat
C. S. Rosseter R. S. Nichol
H. Bass W. Russell
(Skip).....27 (Skip).....11
M. A. R. Souza R. Duncan
L. E. Lammert S. E. Adams
D. Rumbahn E. W. L. Hogbin
B. W. Bradbury A. M. Holland
(Skip).....29 (Skip).....16
Total.....63 Total.....41

Police v. Civil Service.
Playing at home, the Police lost to the Civil Service by 12 shots.

Police R.C. Civil Service.
J. Dick N. Bebbington
A. E. Carey H. F. Westlake
J. Fender L. E. Longbottom
W. Mair J. Hollidge
(Skip).....11 (Skip).....24
E. G. Post F. Simmonds
Mae Walter J. Denkin
A. N. Reynolds F. Jones
W. E. Holland A. W. Grimmit
(Skip).....23 (Skip).....9
G. McLeod S. Randle
W. Glendinning Alderman
H. Marks A. H. Oawick
C. C. Moss J. Gregory
(Skip).....15 (Skip).....29
Total.....49 Total.....61

Taikeo v. Recreio.
Playing at home, Taikeo and the Club de Recreio drew, each side scoring 53 shots.

Taikeo R.C. Recreio.
C. McLeod L. F. Xavier
J. Siban R. R. Roberts
J. Chapman L. C. R. Souza

D. Munroe R. Luz
(Skip).....18 (Skip).....11
J. C. Polson F. Xavier
A. Stalker J. Ozario
J. C. Chalmers F. X. Silva
J. Russell C. G. Silva
(Skip).....19 (Skip).....20
J. Watson L. Gutierrez
D. Bona F. Y. Ribeiro
W. Weir A. Gomes
W. Wotherspoon C. Marques
(Skip).....19 (Skip).....13
Total.....53 Total.....53

Bowling Green v. Craigenower.

Playing at home, the Kowloon Bowling Green Club lost to Craigenower by four shots.

Bowling Green. Craigenower.
G. N. Mitchell D. K. Kharas
J. S. McIntosh F. K. Modi
J. G. Meyer Barros
F. L. Rapley J. Cavanagh
(Skip).....13 (Skip).....20
O. H. Sherriff C. Summons
Farmer R. Hooper
F. S. Logan W. V. Field
W. S. Drake H. V. Pearce
(Skip).....21 (Skip).....10
Ashworth Kerrison
Venables Abbas
Gooding Ward
Petherick Collins
(Skip).....19 (Skip).....27
Total.....53 Total.....57

Civil Service v. Yacht Club.
Playing at home, Civil Service beat the Yacht Club by seven shots.

Civil Service. Yacht Club.
H. L. Lockhart A. Stevenson
P. E. Knight J. Dobson
F. H. Holdman F. Sutton
S. Eccleshall A. Macfarlane
(Skip).....30 (Skip).....6
J. D. Reid Croucher
J. F. Willmott Bonnar
L. G. Luck Abraham
A. O. Brawn W. Macfarlane
(Skip).....18 (Skip).....17
T. Armstrong E. B. Reed
P. McGowan A. Murdoch
L. R. Whant B. E. Maughan
H. E. Strange A. Chapman
(Skip).....12 (Skip).....30
Total.....60 Total.....53

Recreio v. Taikeo.
Playing at home, Club de Recreio beat Taikeo by 22 shots.

Recreio. Taikeo.
A. A. Xavier W. Brown
J. M. S. Rosario T. Swan
E. M. Remedios G. Stewart
R. A. Basto R. M. Keown
(Skip).....23 (Skip).....20
F. Prata D. Peoples
A. Machado C. Summers
C. Lopes S. Hope
A. Basto C. Matthews
(Skip).....27 (Skip).....14
M. Carvalho J. Ward
J. M. Alves E. Greenwood
P. Yvanovich T. Grimes
J. J. Basto R. K. Duncan
(Skip).....21 (Skip).....14
Total.....70 Total.....46

Kowloon C.C. v. Electric R.C.
Playing at home, Kowloon C.C. beat the Electric R.C. by 23 shots.

Kowloon C.C. Electric R.C.
J. S. Dinnon Sloan
C. G. Harrison Lunny
F. G. Herridge Hill
J. P. Robinson Duckworth
(Skip).....20 (Skip).....21
F. E. Skinner Tarbuck
W. W. Hirst Cahagan
E. Kern Demcon
J. M. Jack Muskett
(Skip).....27 (Skip).....18
W. J. Edwards Butler
A. J. Kew Normington
(Skip).....29 (Skip).....15
Total.....79 Total.....61

U.S. LADIES IN GOOD FORM

AND WIN FIRST OFFICIAL MATCH

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 21.

The United States had a flying start in the first official British and America women's golf match at Wentworth today, winning all of the three foursomes.

The results were—Miss Collet Vane and Miss Hill beat Miss Joyce Wethered and Miss Morgan, one up.

Miss Helen Hicks and Miss Van Wie beat Miss Enid Wilson and Miss Watson, 2 and 1.

Miss Orcutt and Miss Cheney beat Miss Gourlay and Miss Park, one up.

Singles.

Wentworth, May 22.
The United States won two from the three singles and thus won the match by 5 to 3.

Miss Wethered beat Miss Collet Vane by 6 and 4.

Miss Van Wie beat Miss Morgan by 2 and 1.

Miss Fishwick beat Miss Orcutt by 4 and 3.

Miss Cheney beat Miss Corlett by 4 and 3.

Miss Wilson beat Miss Hicks by 2 and 1.

Miss Gourlay and Miss Hill halved.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 20.

The Davis Cup contest between Germany and Austria opened today at Vienna, the German players securing a lead of two matches to nil. Both matches were completed in straight sets.

Prenn (Germany) defeated Matejka (Austria), 6-2, 10-9, 6-1.

Cann (Germany) beat Artens (Austria), 6-2, 6-0, 6-4.

VIENNA, May 22.

Matejka and Artens beat Dissart and Von Grann, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.

Ireland One Up.

Ireland went ahead of Hungary at Dublin today, winning the doubles match in the Davis Cup to lead by two matches to one.

Ireland were represented by H. Lytleton Rogers and Macguire and they defeated Kehrli and Gabowitz by three sets to one after losing the first. The scores were: 4-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-4.

DUBLIN, May 22.

Lytleton Rogers beat Von Kehrli 6-0, 6-3, 6-3.

T. W. Carr de Rome
L. Jack Webster
(Skip).....30 (Skip).....18
Total.....77 Total.....64

LEAGUE TABLES.

Division I.
Civil Service 3 3 0 0 6
Craigenower 3 2 0 1 4
Kowloon Dock 3 2 0 1 4
Kowloon C.C. 3 2 0 1 4
Club de Recreio 3 1 1 1 3
Taikeo R.C. 3 1 1 1 3
Kowloon B.G.C. 3 0 0 3 0
Police R.C. 3 0 0 3 0

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.
Civil Service For Agst. Up Dn.
Civil Service 228 183 93 0
Craigenower 203 149 51 0
Kowloon Dock 182 154 29 0
Kowloon C.C. 163 170 7 4
Club de Recreio 178 163 15 0
Taikeo R.C. 130 200 0 70
Kowloon B.G.C. 145 220 0 75
Police R.C. 139 177 0 36

Division II.
Craigenower 3 3 0 0 6
Civil Service 3 2 0 1 4
Kowloon B.G.C. 3 2 0 1 4
Club de Recreio 3 2 0 1 4
Yacht Club 3 1 0 2 3
Kowloon C.C. 3 1 0 2 3
Taikeo R.C. 3 1 0 2 3
Electric R.C. 3 0 0 3 0

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.
Craigenower For Agst. Up Dn.
Craigenower 202 181 21 0
Civil Service 189 187 19 0
Kowloon B.G.C. 174 157 17 0
Club de Recreio 185 177 8 0
Yacht Club 174 189 5 0
Kowloon C.C. 188 181 5 0
Taikeo R.C. 188 189 0 33
Electric R.C. 178 216 0 43

THE INTERPORT.

SHANGHAI LEAD BY 23 RUNS.

HONG KONG'S GALLANT EFFORT.

The weather at last let up on our unfortunate cricketers and, though the S.C.C. ground was completely unplayable, it was possible to move across to the smaller area belonging to the Recreation Club where the match began at half-past three on last Saturday afternoon.

The wicket was reported to be a quagmire when Mitchell won the toss and took first knock. It is very difficult to see why nearly three hours cricket produced only fifty runs. It is, of course, understandable that the ball travelled desperately slowly but there must have been an extremely cautious spirit about or they would have done better than that in singles alone.

It is interesting to notice that the batsmen we know to be the slashing hitters bent in many cases, as Hamilton and Minu did well for us, while Elliott was top-scorer for Shanghai. Curiously enough his twenty-six tied Hamilton's in the top score to date.

Slow Start.

Sayer and Richardson must have defended grimly to stay an hour for thirteen runs only before the latter was taken by Barson off Booth, a slowish spin-bowler. Sayer was next to go, getting his leg in front of one from Mansel-Smith which kept straight. The runs for the fall of the next three wickets have not been added but the second wicket must have fallen for at least twenty-three, and probably a few more. Fincher was then in, and I imagine Mitchell altered his order and went in number four (instead of number six as usual) to try and force the pace. The fact that he was stumped rather confirms this. Just before the end things brightened a bit with the two K.C.C. men Ernie Fincher and Pat Madar in together; but any hopes of their bringing off one of their big stands were shattered when Leach, as usual, got a wicket just when things looked dangerous, for Fincher was taken at the wicket with the score at about fifty.

A Better Start.

Yesterday morning Pat Madar and Hamilton gave the side a good start by putting up twenty runs, but at 70 Madar got his leg in front of a straight one from Mansel-Smith. Thirteen runs later Hamilton's gallant innings came to an end as Elliott caught him off Booth. His twenty-six had included a six and two fours. Beck, A. H. Madar, and Patterson all fell for the addition of eight runs and only a bit of sloggery by A. R. Minu kept things going to lunch-time. The last wicket fell just after with the total at a hundred and eight.

The Bowlers.

It is pretty clear that the pitch was not unfavourable to the spin bowlers. The cable puts Mansel-Smith with four for thirty-two and Booth three for twenty-seven. But according to the score they had five and two respectively.

Shanghai in Difficulties.

The wicket was reported as being completely dry when Shanghai went in and this gave them the advantage of being able to get the ball away a bit easier than had been the case in most of the Hong Kong innings. All the same it clearly was a bowler's wicket as Shanghai proceeded to lose seven wickets for ninety-two by tea time, and only useful contributions by Divecha, Mansel-Smith and Isaacs enabled them to claim a lead of twenty-three runs only. The history of the innings is best told by a perusal of the score and the fall of the wickets. Robson was our first, Stokes second, Korman third, and then they came out in their order going in, save that Divecha who went in seventh wicket down was the last man out.

The Chances.

On the whole the result of the day's play is, to me, at all events, most encouraging as it shows that we were not mistaken in our estimate of the skill of our bowlers. Minu's four wickets were a bit expensive but Hong Kong owe him a great debt for bowling Donald Leach when he had only scored two runs. Burnett, Pat Madar and Hamilton all did their stuff. The question is, very largely, what is the wicket going to do (a) this morning and still more, (b) during the fourth innings. If it remains very difficult all through, that lead of twenty-three runs may well have a good deal to say in the result of the match. But if we can get two hundred in our second knock I have great hopes of a win.

R. ABBITT.

SCORE AND ANALYSIS.

First Innings of Hong Kong.

G. R. Sayer, l.b.w., b. Mansel-Smith 19
J. E. Richardson, c. Barson, b. Booth 9
E. E. Fincher, c. Coward, b. Leach 11
R. J. R. Mitchell, st. Coward, b. Divecha 0
P. Madar, l.b.w., b. Mansel-Smith 14
A. C. Hamilton, c. Elliott, b. Booth 28
A. O. Beck, c. Barson, b. Mansel-Smith 1
A. H. Madar, c. Isaacs, b. Leach 1
J. P. Patterson, hit wicket, b. Mansel-Smith 0
A. R. Minu, c. Stokes, b. Mansel-Smith 17
C. O. Burnett, not out 8
Extras 9
Total 108

Fall of wickets:—13/1; 50/4; 70/5; 83/6; 85/7; 88/8; 91/9; 108/10.

Bowling Analysis.

Runs. Wickets.
W. Mansel-Smith 32 5
R. Booth 27 2
D. W. Leach 30 2
M. J. Divecha 4 1
S. Isaacs 2 0
R. S. Elliott 4 0

First Innings of Shanghai.

C. W. B. Robson, c. Richardson, b. Burnett 8
J. R. Korman, b. Minu 19
L. F. Stokes, c. Hamilton, b. P. Madar 8
A. J. Barson, b. Minu 18
R. Booth, c. Burnett, b. P. Madar 1
M. J. Divecha, c. Mitchell, b. Burnett 15
Extras 15
(Continued on next column.)

U.S. BASEBALL

SATURDAY'S GAMES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

New York, May 21.

Saturday's games resulted as follows:—

National League.

Brooklyn 5 New York 10
Brooklyn 7 New York 6
Wilson and Wright hit home runs.
Boston 6 Philadelphia 5
Lee hit a home run.
Cincinnati 6 Chicago 5

American League.

New York 14 Washington 3
New York 9 Washington 0
Babe Ruth hit two home runs.
Gehrig, Luzzari and Allen one each.
Cleveland 7 St. Louis 8
Philadelphia 18 Boston 6
Foss, Williams, Jolley and Webb hit two home runs each.
Chicago 1 Detroit 5

Total 131

Fall of wickets:—1/13; 2/28; 3/48; 4/55; 5/55; 6/84; 7/88; 8/110; 9/111; 10/131.

Bowling Analysis.

Runs. Wickets.
A. R. Minu 58 4
G. O. Burnett 25 2
P. Madar 23 2
A. C. Hamilton 15 2
A. H. Madar 6 0
A. C. Beck 4 0

G.O.C. SCORES

A "BULL."

OPENS NEW RIFLE RANGE IN KOWLOON.

Situated several hundred feet above sea level, the rifle range of the newly formed Hong Kong Rifle Club was officially opened yesterday afternoon when Major General J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. fired the first shot from the two hundred yards range.

That he is still a first class shot despite his years, was amply proved when the G.O.C. scored a "Bull" with his first shot, which earned for him the congratulations and admiration of all present.

The newly formed Club has five ranges—200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 yards. It is situated half way up Beacon Hill at rear of the Kowloon Hong dwellings, of which it commands an excellent view. The work of constructing the ranges was undertaken by the Kowloon Dock Company, Mr. G. Duncan, M.B.E., supervising the construction.

The opening of the range took place at 4.30 p.m. Major General Sandilands being met at the foot of Beacon Hill by the President of the Club, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Colonel G. U. R. Seville and Captain D.R.M. Cameron were also present. Headed by two Boy Scouts, the party went several hundred feet up the hill to the range where many enthusiasts had gathered. As stated, his excellency fired the first shot, after which the letters O-F-E-A appeared over the targets.

Several of these present then used the range. Mr. W. J. Rastley, the Hon. Treasurer of the Club, scoring three bulls out of six shots.



Grand Macnish

AND

McNISH SPECIAL SCOTCH WHISKY

"The Whiskies you ask for again"

LANE CRAWFORD & CO., HONG KONG



75 cents per tin



Also 15 cents for a packet of 10

Player's Please

It's the Tobacco that Counts

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN QUEENSLAND).

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF INTERIM AND FINAL DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING per share on account of the financial year ending 31st March, 1932, and an INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO SHILLINGS per share on account of the financial year ending 31st March, 1933, have been declared by the Directors of the Company in Brisbane, both payable to shareholders on the Registers at Brisbane and Singapore on WEDNESDAY, 8th June, 1932.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the SINGAPORE TRANSFER REGISTERS will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 2nd June to WEDNESDAY, 8th June, 1932 (Both Days inclusive), for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,
DERBICK & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
Local Secretaries.

Hong Kong Bank Chambers,
SINGAPORE, 18th May, 1932. [2214]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Union Building, Victoria, Hong Kong, immediately after the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting, which takes place on Friday, the 27th May, 1932, at 11.15 a.m. when the proposed Resolution will be proposed:

That it is desirable to capitalise a sum of \$1,600,000 being part of the undivided profit of the Company standing to the credit of the Extra Reserve Fund and for that purpose—

(a) Should the Hong Kong Dollar equivalent of the Extra Reserve Fund on the 13th June, 1932 be not of the value of \$1,600,000 then there shall be transferred from the Reserve Fund to the Extra Reserve Fund such a sum as will with the amount now standing to the credit of the Extra Reserve Fund make up the sum of \$1,600,000.

(b) A call of \$80 per share is hereby made on the shareholders of the Company appearing on the Register of shareholders on the 27th May, 1932 and such call shall be payable on the 18th June, 1932 to the General Manager at the Registered Office of the Company.

(c) That for the purpose of paying the aforesaid call of \$80 per share a special dividend of \$80 per share is hereby declared payable on the 13th June, 1932, and that such special dividend be applied on behalf of the shareholders by the Directors in satisfaction of the call of \$80 per share.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1932.
By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.

**Latest
BRUNSWICK
and
MELOTONE
RECORDS**

—Obtainable—
—from—

**THE
BRUNSWICK HOUSE**
Arcade, Gloucester Bldg.

LOCAL MAPS

Peak District,
Kowloon,
Victoria,
New Territories.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS

ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN HONG KONG).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 27th MAY, 1932, at 11 O'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1931, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 27th MAY, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 30th April, 1932. [2146]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN HONG KONG).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 27th MAY, 1932, at 11.15 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1931, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 27th MAY, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 30th April, 1932. [2147]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN HONG KONG).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 27th MAY, 1932, at 11.20 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1931, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th MAY to 27th MAY, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 30th April, 1932. [2148]

HOME CRICKET RESULTS.

(Continued from Page 4.)

Somerset made 103 when they took first innings and to this Gloucester hit up 163 for 3 (declared) in reply. Hammond being top-scorer with 88 not out. After Somerset had made 23 for 1 in their second innings rain interfered so much and extent that stumps had to be drawn.
The scores were:—
Somerset, 1st innings 103
Gloucester, 1st innings (3 wickets, declared) 163
Hammond, 88 not out.
Somerset, 2nd innings (total for 1 wicket) 23

WORCESTER v. SURREY.

RAIN AGAIN INTERFERES

Rain interfered to such an extent in this game at Stombridge that it had to be left drawn.
Worcester made 216 in their first innings and when Surrey had put together only 75 for 3, stumps had to be drawn.
The scores were:—
Worcester, 1st innings 216
Surrey, 1st innings (for 3 wickets) 75

M.C.C. v. ALL INDIA.

London, May 21.
The M.C.C.-All India match began at Lord's to-day when the tourists, winning the toss, elected to bat.
At the end of the day's play the score stood at 238 runs for 7 wickets with C. K. Naidu who played good cricket, undefeated for 118 runs. Detailed scores are not to hand but Lal Singh's contribution was given as 5.

ARMY TENNIS LEAGUE.

HONG KONG SECTION.

The following are the results of the tennis match played between "H.Q." Coy. of S.W.B. and the R. Army Medical Corps at Sookumpoo on Friday, May 20:—

H.Q. Co.	R.A.M.C.
L/Cpl. Dean and Bandman Davies..... 4	Cpl. McCall and Cpl. Davies..... 6
L/Cpl. Arnold and Bdsman Norworthy..... 3	Pte. Elking and Sgt. Carmichael..... 6
Lt. de Winton and C/Sgt. Jarman..... 0	Capt. Anderson and Cpl. Davies..... 4
L/Cpl. Dean and Bdsman Davies..... 3	Pte. Elking and Sgt. Carmichael..... 6
L/Cpl. Arnold and Bdsman Norworthy..... 0	Capt. Anderson and Cpl. Davies..... 6
Lt. de Winton and C/Sgt. Jarman..... 4	Cpl. McCall and Cpl. Davies..... 0
L/Cpl. Dean and Bdsman Davies..... 1	Capt. Anderson and Cpl. Davies..... 6
L/Cpl. Arnold and Bdsman Norworthy..... 3	Cpl. McCall and Cpl. Davies..... 6
Lt. de Winton and C/Sgt. Jarman..... 6	Pte. Elking and Sgt. Carmichael..... 3
Total games..... 2	Total games..... 7

KOWLOON SECTION.

The following are the results of the tennis match played between the H.K.S. Brigade B.A. and "C" Coy. A. & S.H. on Friday, May 20:—

H.K.S.	"C" Co.
B.Q.M.S. de la Haye and Bdr. Bryant..... 1	C.S.M. Lockie and Pte. Hastie..... 6
Capt. Barry and Sgt. Pratt..... 6	Sgt. MacTavish and Cpl. Flynn..... 2
Lieut. Gould and M/Gr. Wardle..... 6	Cpl. Stewart and Pte. Fisher..... 4
B.Q.M.S. de la Haye and Bdr. Bryant..... 4	Sgt. MacTavish and Cpl. Flynn..... 6
Capt. Barry and Sgt. Pratt..... 6	Pte. Fisher and C.S.M. Lockie..... 3
M/Gr. Wardle and Capt. Gould..... 3	Pte. Hastie and Cpl. Stewart..... 6
B.Q.M.S. de la Haye and Bdr. Bryant..... 5	Pte. Fisher and C.S.M. Lockie..... 7
Capt. Barry and Sgt. Pratt..... 6	Pte. Hastie and Sgt. MacTavish..... 9
Lieut. Gould and M/Gr. Wardle..... 8	Pte. Flynn..... 10
Total games..... 4	Total games..... 5

SATURDAY'S RACE MEETING.

CLASSIFICATION AND WEIGHTS.

Below is given the classification and weights for the race meeting to be held at Happy Valley on Saturday, May 28.

Potamun Handicap "E" Class (First Division).

Arry Awk..... 145	Shatin Handicap..... lbs.
Blue Plane..... 147	Valorous..... 155
Darl Whiddon..... 147	Daylight Eve..... 140
Fitch..... 153	Royal Flush..... 149
Fosdy..... 140	Punch..... 140
Jimmy..... 158	Bag and Baggage..... 105
Lucky Bird..... 158	Marquis Hall..... 150
Movie Star..... 140	Mike..... 145
Poonhonts..... 155	Imperial Hall..... 140
The Crook..... 140	The Lion..... 140
City of Shanghai..... 140	The Tiger..... 140
Echo..... 165	Nippy..... 160
Scorapitt..... 140	King's Service..... 140
Valeta..... 158	Wonderful Stag..... 140
Amor..... 165	Smugglers Handicap "D" Class..... lbs.
Glorious Stag..... 159	Amor..... 165
Toby..... 165	Aircraft..... 158

Smugglers Handicap "C" Class.

Army Hall..... 152	Amor..... 165
Cupid..... 161	Aircraft..... 158
Gold Ring..... 160	Benjolina..... 140
Indiana..... 155	Bluelove..... 145
Kate..... 155	Buchanan..... 140
Punch..... 153	Cabinet Hall..... 154
Snappy Eye..... 140	Cebu..... 140
The Lion..... 140	Christmas Joy..... 142
Tommy Boy..... 140	Espy..... 140
Wembley Stag..... 145	Fighting Blood..... 140
Workable Stag..... 165	Gold Bar..... 150

Customs Handicap "B" Class.

Daylight Eve..... 140	Anniversary Eve..... 152
Helter Skelter..... 140	Aurora..... 135
King's Service..... 140	Choy Pak..... 135
Mike..... 145	Gold Digger..... 137
Nippy..... 150	Kilren..... 176
Princess Hall..... 165	Lucy Glitters..... 165
Royal Flush..... 149	Manna..... 165
The Tiger..... 140	Mermaid..... 135
Tontine..... 140	The Baron..... 135
Valorous..... 155	The Giraffe..... 150
White Jade Stag..... 158	The Rainbow..... 145

Lead Mine Handicap "C" "D" and "E" Classes.

Blue Heaven..... 140	Estrellita..... 140
Chivalrous..... 155	Gold Cup..... 140
Paul Fry..... 153	Highjinks..... 155
Champagne Bay..... 140	Hirvego..... 140
Marquis Hall..... 105	Jupiter..... 140
Adam..... 147	Kanpaz..... 149
Imperial Hall..... 145	Lucky Prince..... 162
Scorapitt..... 140	Public Money..... 140
Piccalilli..... 152	The Wind..... 158
Little Beaver..... 150	Trigo..... 140
Sanction..... 140	Vim..... 140
Pure Music..... 140	White Label..... 140
Lonesome Life..... 149	Choctaw II..... 145
Wonderful Stag..... 149	De Beire..... 145
The Flower..... 150	Gallant Fox..... 145
Express Hall..... 140	Sonny Boy..... 149
San Francisco..... 140	Tulla..... 158
Stirling Castle..... 140	8-Pineapple Plate "A" Miles..... lbs.
Jingo..... 140	Devon..... 161
New King..... 140	Aircraft..... 158
Brisbane Summer Handicap..... lbs.	Indiana..... 168
Babs..... 138	Ajax..... 163
Evening Star..... 138	Cabinet Hall..... 162
Friar Tuck..... 138	Hebe..... 168
Jason Ticket..... 180	Just Imagine..... 161
The Raindrop..... 130	King's Parade..... 165
Woodland Stag..... 160	Workable Stag..... 168
Zadderdary..... 138	Espy..... 150
Fred..... 93	Venus..... 161
	Tommy Boy..... 168

BUY BRITISH

"ATLAS" SHIRTS

"ATLAS" Shirts, are made by one of the largest textile manufacturers in England. They are stocked in a very large range of designs and colourings which are absolutely guaranteed fast to Sun and washing.

Prices—with 2 collars to match from \$6.75

WEAR BRITISH & BE PROUD OF IT.



"GLYN"
The all British Hat.



Made from pure natural fur in the most fashionable shades and shapes, Glyn Hats offer the finest value obtainable.

In either the turned up or snap brims bound edge or plain.

from \$19.50.

BUY BRITISH

"BECTIVE" & "KELTIC" SHOES for men of discerning taste.

"Bective" shoes are England's finest Footwear, and are stocked in black or brown in a big range of styles and fittings. In half sizes from size 4 to 11.

"Keltic" Shoes are fashioned from the best of Scotland's leathers and are made one fitting wider in the forepart than the heel, thereby allowing full comfort to the toes.

"Bective" Shoes \$39.50 "Keltic" Shoes \$23.50

SOLE AGENTS:

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.
Specialists in Gentlemen's Wear
10, Ice House Street.



CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHANGHAI	"NANNING"	On 23rd May, Noon
FOOCHOW, WHANGHAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUNGHOW"	On 23rd May, 5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 24th May, Noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TSINAN"	On 25th May, 5 p.m.
NINGBO, NEWWANG & DALNI	"TEAN"	On 26th May, 8 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWANGTUNG"	On 27th May, Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN"	On 28th May, Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 29th May, 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 31st May, Noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 1st June, 5 p.m.
HONGKOW & BANGKOK	"KWEIYANG"	On 2nd June, 5 p.m.
HONGKOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KINGYUAN"	On 3rd June, 5 p.m.
FOOCHOW, WHANGHAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 7th June, 8 a.m.
HONGKOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KIUNGHOH"	On 17th June, 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to - BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

CHARTERS AND CARGO CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TRAVEL A.O. LINE

To AUSTRALIA Calling at Manila (P. I.), Thursday 1st, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

BRITISH STEAMERS: CHANGTE - TAIPING (SUNRISE)

FASTEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE STEAMERS IN THE SERVICE.

ELECTRIC LAUNDRY, BARBER SHOP, SUGAR AND STEWARD'S CATERING.

Ship Your Goods to Australia and New Zealand, Hong Kong, Sydney - 19 Days.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO SYDNEY, 270 RETURN.

LONDON (via Australia) from £136-15-0.

(Australian Newspapers on Board)

CHANGTE 10th June 21st June 24th June 10th July

TAIPING 12th July 23rd July 25th July 10th Aug.

CHANGTE 12th Aug. 23rd Aug. 25th Aug. 11th Sept.

TAIPING 12th Sept. 23rd Sept. 25th Sept. 11th Oct.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents - HONG KONG - SHANGHAI

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "AFRIKA"

on or about 1st June, 1932

To SINGAPORE, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, DUNKIRK, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN

AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

Other Sailings: - SHANGHAI, etc. CONTINENT, etc.

M.S. "Afrika" 1st June

M.S. "Australia" 8th June

M.S. "Danmark" 23rd June

M.S. "Java" 28th June

Optional Bill of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports

HONG KONG/BANGKOK SERVICE

maintained by the Fast Motor Vessels.

M.S. "MUINAM" M.S. "BINTANG"

Leaving here on or about 24th MAY, 1932. Due at Bangkok on or about 30th MAY, 1932.

For Passage Rates, Freight, etc., please apply to -

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Telephone 24071. Agents. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES BUILDINGS

PRINCE LINE

FREQUENT SERVICE

TO

BOSTON AND

NEW YORK

CALLING AT NAPLES

"JAPANESE PRINCE" ... June 13th

"MALAYAN PRINCE" ... June 26th

Excellent Accommodation for a Limited Number of Passengers at Moderate Rates.

For Passage Rates, Freight, etc., apply to -

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

King's Building.

Telephone 23185.

Telegram: Furnprince.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers. Sailing subject to alteration without notice.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAICHING ... Tuesday, the 24th May, at 5 p.m.

HAICHING ... Tuesday, the 31st May, at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Bluffs Pier)

Second Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fookchow

(Payable on Arrival) and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced

Rate of \$100.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port

For Freight and Passage apply to -

DOUGLAS LAFRAIE & CO.

General Managers.

Advertised Sailings From Hong Kong

(Continued from Page 13)

STAMBOUL (Constantinople).

Danmark, Manners, June 23.
Soudan, M. M. & Co., June 23.
Mantua, M. M. & Co., June 30.
Sirdhana, M. M. & Co., June 30.
Empress of Japan, O.P.R., July 1.
Glenahane, J. M. & Co., July 3.
Nellore, M. M. & Co., July 4.
G. Metzinger, M. M. & Co., July 5.
Rawalpindi, M. M. & Co., July 14.
Empress of Asia, C.P.R., July 15.
Formosa, Gilman, July 21.
Burdwan, M. M. & Co., July 27.
Ranpura, M. M. & Co., July 28.
Taima, M. M. & Co., July 28.
Porthos, M. M. & Co., August 2.
Tanda, M. M. & Co., August 5.

SINGAPORE.

Isar, Molchers, May 23.
Chonoucaux, M.M., May 24.
Ajax, B. & S., May 25.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., May 28.
Tilawa, M. M. & Co., May 28.
Totori Maru, N.Y.K., May 29.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., May 29.
Kiddorpo, M. M. & Co., May 31.
Africa, Manners, June 1.
Himalaya, Dodwell, June 1.
Atrous, B. & S., June 3.
Empress of Canada, C.P.R., June 5.
Kumang, J. M. & Co., June 5.
Athos II, M. M., June 7.
Hector, B. & S., June 8.
Halving, Thoresen, June 10.
Bangalore, M. M. & Co., June 11.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., June 11.
Rhexenor, B. & S., June 11.
Gange, Dodwell, June 13.
Taima, M. M. & Co., June 13.
Dioned, B. & S., June 14.
Dakar, Maru, N.Y.K., June 18.
Nulder, M. M. & Co., June 18.
Saisang, B. & S., June 18.
Nelson, B. & S., June 21.
D'Arleagan, M.M., June 21.
Idomeneus, B. & S., June 22.
Santia, M. M. & Co., June 25.
Agapenor, B. & S., July 1.
Col. Di Lana, Dodwell, July 2.
Kaiser-I-Hind, M. M. & Co., July 2.

2. Australian, Manners, July 3.
Andre Lebon, M.M., July 3.
Aeneas, B. & S., July 3.
Dhutan, M. M. & Co., July 9.
Phemius, B. & S., July 11.
Takada, M. M. & Co., July 11.
Achilles, B. & S., July 12.
Antiochus, B. & S., July 12.
Rajputana, M. M. & Co., July 19.
Felix Roussel, M.M., July 19.
Deuclion, B. & S., July 20.
Gracovia, Dodwell, July 20.
Mantua, M. M. & Co., July 30.
G. Metzinger, M.M., August 2.
Tergesten, Dodwell, August 3.

SWATOW.
Chipsing, J. M. & Co., May 24.
Haiching, Douglas, May 24.
Shantung, B. & S., May 24.
Daviken, J. M. & Co., May 25.
Kwangtung, B. & S., May 27.
Fooshing, J. M. & Co., May 29.
Hiram, Thoresen, May 29.
Aeneas, B. & S., May 29.
Szechuen, B. & S., May 29.
Haiching, Douglas, May 31.
Sinkiang, B. & S., May 31.
Hansang, J. M. & Co., June 1.
Hellas, Thoresen, June 5.
Yushing, J. M. & Co., June 5.
Hopsang, J. M. & Co., June 7.
Helios, Thoresen, June 12.

TSINGTAU.
Shantung, B. & S., May 24.
Daviken, J. M. & Co., May 25.
Fooshing, J. M. & Co., May 29.
Szechuen, B. & S., May 29.
Aeneas, B. & S., May 29.
Sinkiang, B. & S., May 31.
Hansang, J. M. & Co., June 1.
Yushing, J. M. & Co., June 5.
Hopsang, J. M. & Co., June 7.
Helios, Thoresen, June 12.

CONTINENT.
City of Derby, Bank Line, June 12.
City of Perth, Bank Line, July 13.

SWATOW.

Chipsing, J. M. & Co., May 24.

Haiching, Douglas, May 24.

Shantung, B. & S., May 24.

Daviken, J. M. & Co., May 25.

Kwangtung, B. & S., May 27.

Fooshing, J. M. & Co., May 29.

Hiram, Thoresen, May 29.

Aeneas, B. & S., May 29.

Szechuen, B. & S., May 29.

Haiching, Douglas, May 31.

Sinkiang, B. & S., May 31.

Hansang, J. M. & Co., June 1.

Hellas, Thoresen, June 5.

Yushing, J. M. & Co., June 5.

Hopsang, J. M. & Co., June 7.

Helios, Thoresen, June 12.

CONTINENT.

City of Derby, Bank Line, June 12.

City of Perth, Bank Line, July 13.

SWATOW.

Chipsing, J. M. & Co., May 24.

Haiching, Douglas, May 24.

Shantung, B. & S., May 24.

Daviken, J. M. & Co., May 25.

Kwangtung, B. & S., May 27.

Fooshing, J. M. & Co., May 29.

Hiram, Thoresen, May 29.

Aeneas, B. & S., May 29.

Szechuen, B. & S., May 29.

Haiching, Douglas, May 31.

Sinkiang, B. & S., May 31.

Hansang, J. M. & Co., June 1.

Hellas, Thoresen, June 5.

Yushing, J. M. & Co., June 5.

Hopsang, J. M. & Co., June 7.

Helios, Thoresen, June 12.

CONTINENT.

City of Derby, Bank Line, June 12.

City of Perth, Bank Line, July 13.

SWATOW.

Chipsing, J. M. & Co., May 24.

Haiching, Douglas, May 24.

Shantung, B. & S., May 24.

Daviken, J. M. & Co., May 25.

Kwangtung, B. & S., May 27.

Fooshing, J. M. & Co., May 29.

Hiram, Thoresen, May 29.

Aeneas, B. & S., May 29.

Szechuen, B. & S., May 29.

Haiching, Douglas, May 31.

Sinkiang, B. & S., May 31.

Hansang, J. M. & Co., June 1.

Hellas, Thoresen, June 5.

Yushing, J. M. & Co., June 5.

Hopsang, J. M. & Co., June 7.

Helios, Thoresen, June 12.

CONTINENT.

City of Derby, Bank Line, June 12.

City of Perth, Bank Line, July 13.

SWATOW.

Chipsing, J. M. & Co., May 24.

Haiching, Douglas, May 24.

Shantung, B. & S., May 24.

Daviken, J. M. & Co., May 25.

Kwangtung, B. & S., May 27.

Fooshing, J. M. & Co., May 29.

Hiram, Thoresen, May 29.

Aeneas, B. & S., May 29.

Szechuen, B. & S., May 29.

Haiching, Douglas, May 31.

Sinkiang, B. & S., May 31.

Hansang, J. M. & Co., June 1.

Hellas, Thoresen, June 5.

Yushing, J. M. & Co., June 5.

Hopsang, J. M. & Co., June 7.

Helios, Thoresen, June 12.

CONTINENT.

City of Derby, Bank Line, June 12.

City of Perth, Bank Line, July 13.

SWATOW.

Chipsing, J. M. & Co., May 24.

Haiching, Douglas, May 24.

Shantung, B. & S., May 24.

Daviken, J. M. & Co., May 25.

Kwangtung, B. & S., May 27.

Fooshing, J. M. & Co., May 29.

Hiram, Thoresen, May 29.

Aeneas, B. & S., May 29.

Szechuen, B. & S., May 29.

Haiching, Douglas, May 31.

Sinkiang, B. & S., May 31.

Hansang, J. M. & Co., June 1.

Hellas, Thoresen, June 5.

Yushing, J. M. & Co., June 5.

Hopsang, J. M. & Co., June 7.

Helios, Thoresen, June 12.

CONTINENT.

City of Derby, Bank Line, June 12.

City of Perth, Bank Line, July 13.

SWATOW.

Chipsing, J. M. & Co., May 24.

Haiching, Douglas, May 24.

Shantung, B. & S., May 24.

Daviken, J. M. & Co., May 25.

Kwangtung, B. & S., May 27.

Fooshing, J. M. & Co., May 29.

Hiram, Thoresen, May 29.

Aeneas, B. & S., May 29.

Szechuen, B. & S., May 29.

Haiching, Douglas, May 31.

Sinkiang, B. & S., May 31.

Hansang, J. M. & Co., June 1.

Hellas, Thoresen, June 5.

Yushing, J. M. & Co., June 5.

Hopsang, J. M. & Co., June 7.

Helios, Thoresen, June 12.

CONTINENT.

City of Derby, Bank Line, June 12.

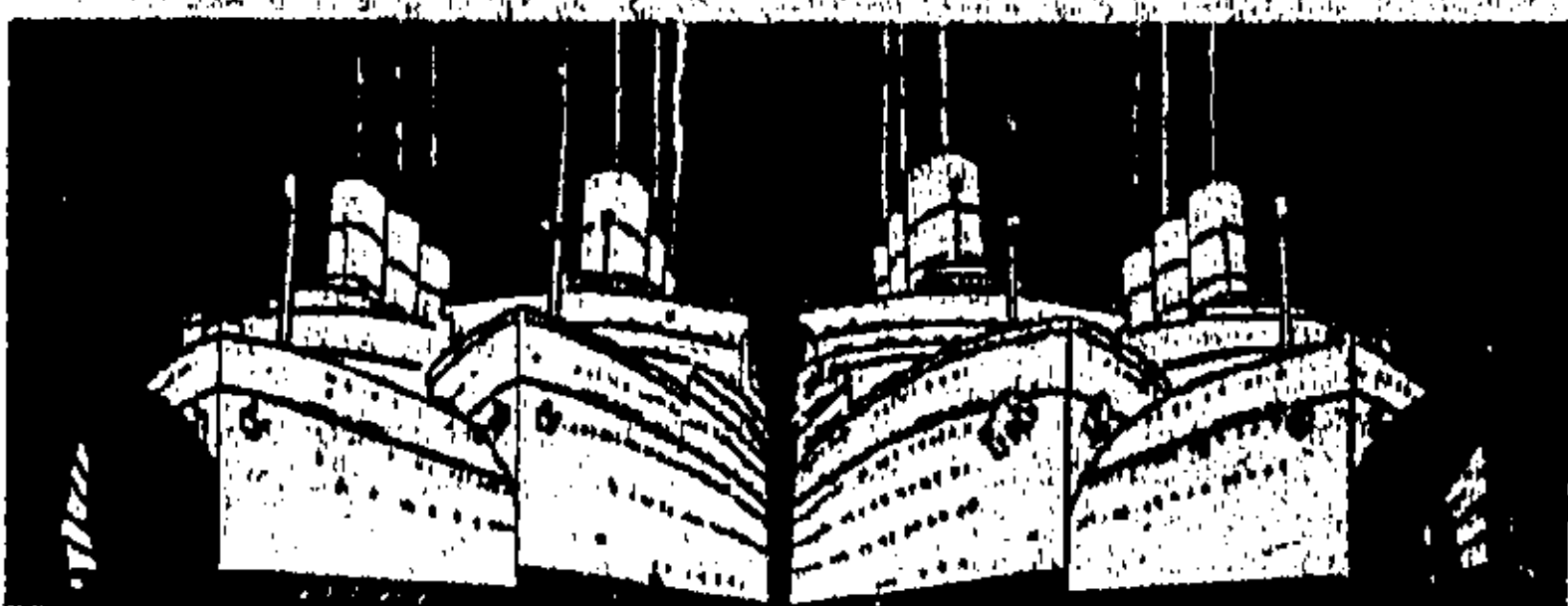
City of Perth, Bank Line, July 13.

SWATOW.

Chipsing, J. M. & Co., May 24.

Haiching, Douglas, May 24.

Shantung, B. & S., May 24.



ARISTOCRATS OF THE PACIFIC "EMPRESSES"

Offer the Utmost in
SPEED—SIZE—SPACE—LUXURY
AND

SERVICE

Hong Kong	Shanghai	Nagasaki	Kobe	Yokohama	Honolulu	Vancouver
Emp. of Canada... June 3	June 6	June 8	June 10	June 12	June 14	June 16
Emp. of Japan... June 17	June 20	June 22	June 24	June 26	June 28	June 30
Emp. of Canada... July 1	July 4	July 6	July 8	July 10	July 12	July 14
Emp. of Japan... July 15	July 18	July 20	July 22	July 24	July 26	July 28
Emp. of Canada... July 29	Aug. 1	Aug. 3	Aug. 5	Aug. 7	Aug. 9	Aug. 11
Emp. of Japan... Aug. 12	Aug. 15	Aug. 17	Aug. 19	Aug. 21	Aug. 23	Aug. 25
Emp. of Canada... Aug. 26	Aug. 29	Aug. 31	Sept. 2	Sept. 4	Sept. 6	Sept. 8
Emp. of Japan... Sept. 9	Sept. 12	Sept. 14	Sept. 16	Sept. 18	Sept. 20	Sept. 22

EMPRESS OF CANADA

SALES
MAY 27th

MANILA

REDUCED FARES TO EUROPE

From
£70 Tourist Pacific and Atlantic,
£71 Tourist Pacific—Duchess Atlantic,
£108 First Class Pacific—Duchess Atlantic.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOW
SUMMER EXCURSION

fares to
JAPAN—HONOLULU—VANCOUVER—EUROPE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

THE WORLD'S LARGEST TRAVEL SYSTEM.



REDUCE THROUGH TICKETS TO EUROPE VIA U.S.A.
VARYING FROM £70 TO £120 ON SALE

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

OHIOHIBU MARU... Wednesday, 1st June

TATSUTA MARU... Wednesday, 15th June

SEATTLE, VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

HIKAWA MARU... Tuesday, 24th May

HYE MARU... Tuesday, 24th May

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

FUSIMI MARU... Saturday, 29th May

HAZAKI MARU... Saturday, 11th June

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports

KITANO MARU... Saturday, 28th May

ATSUTA MARU... Saturday, 28th June

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Ceylon.

TOTTORI MARU... Sunday, 29th May

KAGA MARU... Saturday, 11th June

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.

LIVERPOOL via Saigon, Port Said, Beyrouth, Istanbul,

Piraeus, Genoa, Marseilles & Valencia

DAKAR MARU... Wednesday, 15th June

CALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TOKUSHIMA MARU... Sunday, 29th May

NAIJO MARU... Wednesday, 8th June

KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HAUSAN MARU (Calla Shanghai) ... Friday, 27th May

HAUSAN MARU (Calla Keelung) ... Saturday, 28th May

HAUSAN MARU (Calla Shanghai) ... Friday, 10th June

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

Telephone 30291. (Private exchange to all Dept.)



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailing from Hong Kong

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, D'Almeida (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.

CHENONORAU... 24th May

ATHOS II... 7th June

DARTAGNAN... 21st June

ANDRE LEBON... 5th July

FELIX ROUSSEL... 19th July

G. METZINGER... 2nd Aug.

PORTHOS... 16th Aug.

CHENONORAU... 30th Aug.

ATHOS II... 13th Sept.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syria, Persia, India, Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Dunkirk.

COMMERCIAL LINE

For DUNKIRK via Haiphong, Oran, Le Havre & L.A.

For freight or Passage on any of the above line apply—

Ch. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, 2, Queen's Buildings, Tel. 30291.

Shipping News

Week-End Statement, Waterfront News.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived by s.s. Pros. Madison.—Mrs. A. Bryn, Mr. W. Z. Chang, Mrs. T. N. Chang, Mr. T. S. Chang, Mr. W. H. Choy, Mr. W. F. Choy, Miss F. S. Dorsey, Mr. and Mrs. Feng Zung Wu, Mr. R. H. S. Frost, Mr. W. F. Fung, Mr. R. T. McDonnell, Mr. Chaturam Teerthdas, Mr. I. R. B. Tuxford, Mr. and Mrs. Woo Tze Shek, Mr. L. O. Woo, Mr. Y. T. Woo, Mr. Wu Yie, Mrs. C. Chuck, Mr. V. T. Chun, Mr. and Mrs. Gor Tson Gao, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hendershot, Miss Elaine Hendershot, Mr. H. Ho, Mrs. Helen L. Hoo, Mr. S. Kuo, Mr. M. Kitayama, Mr. T. K. Koo, Mr. Kwok Tze Ngan, Mr. Y. H. Lam, Mr. Lim Chay Bai, Mr. Mau Chi Seng, Mr. Loo Tene Moi, Mr. T. K. Shai, Mr. G. H. Shun, Mr. K. C. Tong, Mr. T. Tong, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tong, H. S. Tseng, Mr. F. P. Yih.

Departures.

The following passengers left on Saturday by the P. & O. s.s. Chitral.—Mr. R. E. Atwell, Mr. G. I. Angus, Lieutenant C. Barham, R.N., Mr. B. T. Boothby, Mr. J. A. B. Barton, Mr. D. F. Brose, Mr. J. Barwick, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Blundell, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Clark, Master N. Clark, Mrs. E. J. Coleman and infant, Miss M. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Duncan, Miss Duns, Mrs. G. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Fowles and two infants, Mr. T. Gohda, Miss M. Gardiner, Mr. G. M. Handcomb, Mr. J. Heah, Miss R. Hudson, Miss V. Holmarn, Rev. C. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hensbury and three children, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hendershot and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hornell, Mr. W. E. Hunt, Mr. A. Hoffmeister, Mrs. M. E. Hebron, Miss M. Hebron, Miss V. M. E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Jackson, Mr. D. B. Jackson, Rev. and Mrs. A. Korhonen and infant, Sir J. Khor, O.B.E., Mrs. M. M. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorbeer, Miss E. Lorbeer, Master E. Lorbeer, Miss I. MacKintosh, Mr. G. P. Murphy, Mr. E. R. Mogra, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Ormston and two children, Sub-Lt. P. L. Oswald, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Othen, Miss O. I. Othen, Miss Z. A. Ozerio, Miss Palmer, Lt. Col. H. C. Ponsonby, Mrs. Ponsonby, Miss Ponsonby and nurse (Miss W. Harper), Mr. E. W. Price, Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Park, Mr. D. A. Parrott, Mr. S. Richards, Mrs. C. P. Ross, Miss J. Ross, Miss H. Sakari, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Snyder, Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Shellshear, Mr. H. R. Sturt, Mrs. A. E. Silkstone, Master J. Silkstone, Mrs. N. B. Slater, Mr. P. Stubbs, Miss C. Trumm, Mr. J. Tyler, Mr. Tan Peng Chiew, Mr. Tan Peng Liat, Mrs. M. W. Turner, Miss M. C. Turner, Mrs. M. Woodton, Mr. P. J. J. Woodhouse, C.I.E., Mrs. P. J. Woodhouse, Mr. M. St. J. Walsh, Mr. W. H. Whitaker, Mr. L. J. Wishart, Mr. G. Young.

WEEK-END SHIPPING STATISTICS.

During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Saturday a total of 13 ships brought 6,457 tons of cargo into the Colony, carrying 14,216 tons for through ports. These vessels brought 1,908 Asiatic deck passengers to Hong Kong. During the period under review 18 ships departed from the Colony.

During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday a total of 8 vessels brought 2,725 tons of cargo into the Colony, carrying 12,644 tons for through ports. These vessels brought 1,361 Asiatic deck passengers into Hong Kong. During the period under review 19 vessels departed from the Colony.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in port yesterday:—
Basin—Tamar.
North Arm—Whitshed, Witch.
South Wall—Sandwich.
East Wall—Seamew, Tarantula.
West Wall—Cornwall, Wild Swan.
Dock—Orpheus, Verity, Veteran.
Foreign—French gunboat Argus and sloop Tahure.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following merchant vessels were in harbour yesterday:—
Wharves.
Holt's—City of Perth.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha—Canton Maru.
Dock.
Kowloon—Yuen Jeng, Limchow, Venezia, Nithaka Maru, Taiping.
Taikoo—Newchwang, Kronviken, Chenan, Kausing, Nanning, Suityang, Ampullaria, Kinchow, Breiviken.

Boats.

No. A1—Hikawa Maru.
No. A2—Gransville.
No. A4—Montevideo Maru.
No. A8—Yuen Sang.
No. A10—Anshun.
No. B1—Kwaising.
No. B2—Chipshing.
No. B3—Sunning.
No. B8—Hydra II.
No. B10—Poong Tong.
No. B11—Bintang.
No. B14—Shantung.
No. B16—Haidia.
No. B17—Marosa.
No. B21—Ningpo.
No. B22—Maungang.
No. B26—Unita.
No. B27—Gibb Livingstons.
No. C1—Hiram.
No. C2—Bremerhaven.

ARRIVALS.

May 20.

Kaituma, British str., 1,908 tons, Capt. A. Christie, from Swatow, Yauwatti Anchorage—Williamson & Co.

Pros. Madison, American str., 8,341 tons, Capt. R. J. Healy, from Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf.—A.M.L.

May 21.

Burgenland, German str., 4,330 tons, Capt. W. Vogeler, from Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf.—Jebson & Co.

Burma Maru, Japanese str., 2,818 tons, Capt. S. Shirai, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.

Chong Lee, Chinese str., 1,221 tons, Capt. Ngakawa, from Canton, buoy No. B21—Loong Tai Hong.

Hydrangea, British str., 681 tons, Capt. J. Mitchell, from Swatow, Chiu On Wharf—Chiu On & Co.

Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. T. Taminaga, from Canton, Yauwatti Anchorage.—N.Y.K.

Shantung, British str., 1,568 tons, Capt. Campbell, from Swatow, buoy No. B14—B. & S.

Takamisan Maru, Japanese str., 1,096 tons, Capt. Satoh, from Hongkong, Kowloon Wharf.—M.B.K.

Tonkin, French str., 908 tons, Capt. J. Bonnamour, from Ft. Bayard, buoy No. B8—M.M. & Co.

Unita, Norwegian str., 3,866 tons, Capt. Messel, from C.W. Tai, buoy No. B22—Dodwell & Co.

May 22.

California, Amer. str., 3,343 tons, Capt. Gregor Johnson, from Kobe, Stonecutters Anchorage.—State S.S. Co.

Daviken, Norwegian str., 1,773 tons, Capt. Gustav Svane, from Canton, buoy No. B1—J.M. & Co.

Montevideo Maru, Japanese str., 4,386 tons, Capt. M. Yamaguchi, from Kobe, buoy No. A4—O.S.K.

Ningpo, British str., 1,223 tons, Capt. W. Christie, from Canton, buoy No. B21—B. & S.

Sunning, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. F. N. Booth, from Canton, buoy No. B3—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

May 21.

Ardent, for Bangkok.
Buegenland, for Manila.
Borneo, for Hoihow.
Burma Maru, for Moji.
Chitral, for Singapore.
Chong Lee, for Chitoo.
Hiero Maru, for Moji.
Hiroshi Maru No. 3, for Takao.
Hosei Maru, for P. Redon.
Kaying, for Amoy.
Kueichow, for Canton.
Pros. Madison, for Manila.
Rusau Maru, for Newchwang.
Shantung, for Canton.
Stanley, for Swatow.

May 22.

Anshun, for Swatow.
Antung, for Amoy.
Canton, for Swatow.
Chipshing, for Canton.
Halvord, for Hoihow.
Hirundo, for Swatow.
Kittawa, for Swatow.
Kwaising, for Shanghai.
Nansenville, for Nhaba.
Ningpo, for Shanghai.
Sunning, for Swatow.
Unita, for Canton.
Yuensang, for Singapore.

P. & O., British India Apear and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, SUMATRA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND, QUEENSLAND,
LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYP, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL PORTS, NIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KIDDERPORE"	5,300	31st May	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"RANCHI"	17,000	4th June	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"BANGALORE"	6,500	11th June	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"NADDERA"	16,680	18th June	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KARAI-LIND"	12,000	2nd July	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"BHUTAN"	6,000	9th July	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"RAJPUTANA"	17,000	16th July	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MANPUA"	11,000	30th July	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"SOUDAN"	6,800	6th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"RAWALPINDI"	17,000	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"BANGALORE"	17,000	30th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"BURDWAN"	6,400	6th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	11,000	10th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"RANCHI"	17,000	24th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KOMALI"	6,800	1st Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"CARTHAGE"	14,000	8th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.

* Cargo only. † Calls Ceylon. ‡ Calls Djibouti.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Red Sea Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAN SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,000	28th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALMA"	10,000	13th June	do.
"SANTHA"	8,000	25th June	do.

B.I.—Apear Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TANDA"	7,000	8th June	Manila, Batavia, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"NANKIN"	7,000	22nd July	do.
"NELLORE"	7,000	30th July	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Shanghai and Japan and Hong Kong to Australia.

Hong Kong to Sydney—10 days.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London and

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via Suez.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via

Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

CHEAP SUMMER TRIPS TO JAPAN—JUNE TO SEPT.

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MIRZAPUR"	6,700	18th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"BHUTAN"	6,000	1st June	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SANTHA"	8,000	2nd June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARAI-LIND"	12,000	9th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NANKIN"	7,000	16th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAJPUTANA"	17,000	23rd June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SOUDAN"	6,800	30th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANPUA"	11,000	7th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NELLORE"	7,000	14th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,000	21st July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAWALPINDI"	17,000	28th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"BURDWAN"	6,400	4th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	11th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"BANGALORE"	17,000	18th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	11,000	25th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RANCHI"	17,000	1st Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"CARTHAGE"	14,000	8th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"BANGALORE"	17,000	15th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAJPUTANA"	17,000	22nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans or Fans Louvre Ventilation.

Steamers of London and Australian Lines are fitted with Landri.

Passengers desiring more than 6 a. p. will be received by the Company's Office.

For further information, apply to the Company's Office.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above line apply—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Corner of Central, HONG KONG. Agents.

SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS

Homewards to: PORT SAID, GENOA, ALGIER, ORAN and SCANDINAVIAN PORTS

Outwards to: SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MY 'NANKIN'"	7,000	1st June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MY 'TAMARA'"	7,000	8th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MY 'PEIPING'"	7,000	15th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

(Established 1921)

Head Office:
144-150, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Hong Kong.

Branches and Agencies:
Canton, Hankow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Singapore,
Macao, Swatow, Wuchow, Kowloon, Chungking, etc.

Authorized Capital HK\$5,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital HK\$2,572,600.00
Reserve Fund HK\$3,000,000.00
Total Resources HK\$13,468,430.57

Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to let at a yearly
rental of from \$3.00 to \$22.00.
Current and Savings Accounts
opened and Fixed Deposits received
on terms which will be quoted on
application.

WONG KWOK SHUEN,
Chief Manager.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE

HANDELSBANK, N.V.

(Netherlands-India Commercial Bank)

Established 1863 at Amsterdam

Authorized Capital: Glids 100,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital: Glids 55,000,000.00

Reserve Fund: Glids 29,000,000.00

Head Office: Amsterdam

Head Office for Asia: Batavia

Branches in Dutch East Indies,
India, Singapore, China and Japan.Every description of Banking
and Exchange business transacted.

Current Accounts, Deposits, etc.

C. E. ENDERT,
Manager.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION

Authorized Capital: HK\$50,000,000

Issued & Fully Paid-up: HK\$20,000,000

Reserve Funds: HK\$28,000,000

Silver: HK\$10,000,000

Reserve Liability of Pro-
prietors: HK\$90,000,000

Head Office: Hong Kong

Board of Directors:
Hon. Mr. J. J. PATTERSON, Chairman.

T. E. PRANCE, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell,
A. H. Compton, Esq.,
M. T. Johnson, Esq.,
G. M. Martin, Esq.,
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
J. B. Shaw, Esq.,
J. P. Warren, Esq.

Chief Manager: V. M. GRAYBURN, Esq.

Branches: Amoy, Hong Kong, Kowloon, Shanghai, etc.

Peiping, Peking, Tientsin, etc.

Rangoon, Singapore, etc.

Sourabaya, Swatow, etc.

Tientsin, Yokohama, etc.

Current Accounts opened in
LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED
Deposits received for one year or
shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY
and STRONG on terms which will
be quoted on application.

Hong Kong, 5th April, 1932. [36]

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank
is conducted by the HONG
KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION. Rules may be ob-
tained on application.For the Hong Kong & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
V. M. GRAYBURN,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 27th Feb., 1932. [3]

THE CHASE BANK.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HEAD OFFICE:
18, PINE STREET,
NEW YORK.An American Bank offering complete
Foreign Banking Service in the
principal Markets of the world.
Interest Rates on Application.This Bank is entirely owned by THE
CHASE NATIONAL BANK, NEW
YORK, with Resources over U.S.
\$2,500,000,000.D. L. BALLANTYNE,
Acting Manager.NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-
MAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

BANKERS

Established 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Authorized Capital: Glids 150,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital: Glids 80,000,000.00

Reserve Fund: Glids 40,015,000.00

Head Office: Amsterdam

Eastern Head Office: Batavia.

Branches: Batavia, Bencoolen, Bontoe, etc.

London Bankers: National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.

Banking Business of every descrip-
tion transacted.A. STOKKINK,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 1st Dec., 1931. [30]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

HONG KONG CURRENCY.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL: HK\$11,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL: HK\$6,665,000

RESERVE FUND: HK\$1,000,000

Branches: Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, etc.

Swatow, Bangkok, New York, and San Francisco.

London Bankers: The Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents in all Principal Cities of the World.

Foreign Exchange and Banking
Business of every description
transacted.Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes)
at a Yearly Rental of from \$5 to
\$40.LOOK POONG SHAN,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital: HK\$23,000,000

Reserve Fund: HK\$23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Pro-
prietors: HK\$23,000,000

Agencies and Branches: Amoy, Hong Kong, Kowloon, etc.

Shanghai, Canton, etc.

Sourabaya, Swatow, etc.

Tientsin, Yokohama, etc.

Foreign Exchange and General
Banking Business transacted.Current Accounts opened and
Fixed Deposits received for one
year or shorter periods at rates
which will be quoted on applica-
tion.J. STUART,
Manager.

Hong Kong, April 9, 1932. [30]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE

COMMERCE ET D'INDUSTRIE

(Incorporated in France)

Princes Building, Chater Road,
Victoria, Hong Kong.HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital, fully paid-up: Frs. 50,000,000

Special Working Capital: Frs. 50,000,000

Reserves: Frs. 33,337,000

Branches: Paris, Lyon, Marseille, etc.

Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, etc.

Tours, Quinhon, Hue, etc.

Vinh, Nam Phun, etc.

Peiping, Shanghai, Tientsin,
Hong KongBANKERS:
France: Banque de Paris et des
Pays Bas, Société Générale,
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.,
New York: Irving Trust Co., Banca
Commerciale Italiana,
San Francisco: Bank of America,
National Trust and Savings Association.Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted.Correspondents throughout the
World.A. L. BRUSSET,
Acting Manager.

Hong Kong, 9th March, 1932.

BANK OF CHINA.

Reorganized October 28, 1923, under
special charter of the National
Government as an
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE
BANK.

Subscribed Capital: HK\$25,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital: HK\$24,710,000.00

Reserve Funds: HK\$3,880,503.92

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.

HONG KONG BRANCH:
4, Queen's Road Central.Owing to our numerous branches
in China, and large connections in
the important commercial centres of
the world, we are able to extend to
our clients special facilities for
domestic and foreign banking and
exchange.We also handle the issue of Bonds
and other Public Funds of the
Chinese Government both at home
and abroad.SHOU J. CHEN,
Manager.

THE HO HONG BANK, LTD.

(Established 1917.)

HEAD OFFICE: SINGAPORE.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 13, QUEEN'S RD. C.

Authorized Capital: HK\$20,000,000

Issued: HK\$8,000,000

Paid-up: HK\$4,000,000

Reserve Liabilities of
Shareholders: HK\$4,000,000

Surplus: HK\$2,687,000

Branches, Agencies and Corres-
pondents in the principal cities of
the world.Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.TAN ENG HOOL,
Manager.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1918.

HEAD OFFICE:
10, Des Vaux Road, Central,
HONG KONG.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS: OVER H. \$8,000,000.00

TOTAL RESOURCES: OVER H. \$30,000,000.00

Every description of Banking Accounts and Exchange business
transacted.Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts, in Local and Foreign
currencies opened for Clients.

Savings Account and Safe Deposit Boxes.

Branches and Agencies all over the world.

TAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS

COMPANY, INC.

Head Office:
65, Broadway, New York.

Capital: U.S. \$4,000,000

Surplus: U.S. \$1,572,545

Reserves: U.S. \$1,906,300

Branches: Amoy, Hong Kong, Kowloon, etc.

Shanghai, Canton, etc.

Sourabaya, Swatow, etc.

Tientsin, Yokohama, etc.

Branches of AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY in Principal Cities of
United States of America and
Canada.All classes of Commercial Bank-
ing Transactions undertaken.Personal investment accounts
handled.The Company offers to intending
travelers the use of its "Travelers
Cheques" and Letters of Credit
and, in addition, the world wide
services of its thoroughly equipped
Travel Department.E. W. DUGGAN,
Manager.THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE:
19, Gracechurch Street, London,
E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital: HK\$23,000,000

Subscribed Capital: HK\$21,800,000

Paid-up Capital: HK\$21,080,000

Reserve Fund and Rost.: HK\$21,217,927

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND
and
MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches: Batavia, Kandy, Madras, etc.

Bangkok, Karachi, New York, etc.

Bombay, Kota Bharu, Penang, etc.

Calcutta, Kuala Lumpur, Port Louis, etc.

Colombo, (Pahang) (Mauritius),
Delhi, Kuala, Rangoon, etc.

Galle, Lumpur, Shanghai, etc.

Hong Kong, Kuantan, Simla, etc.

Roverah, (Pahang) Singapore,
SourabayaHONG KONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted.
Travelers Cheques issued.
Trusts and Executorships under-
taken.INTEREST allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits at Rates
that may be ascertained on applica-
tion.J. B. ROSS,
Manager.7, Queen's Road Central,
Hong Kong, 7th April, 1932. [29]THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid up): Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund: Yen 117,300,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:
Alexandria, Honolulu, Rio de Janeiro, etc.

Batavia, Iloilo, Yokohama, etc.

Bombay, Kobe, Hongkong, etc.

Calcutta, London, San Francisco, etc.

Canton, Los Angeles, Seattle, etc.

Changchun, Manila, Semarang, etc.

Dairen, Nagasaki, Shanghai, etc.

(Dairen) Nagoya, Shimoda, etc.

Fongtau, Newchwang, Singapore, etc.

(Mukden) New York, Sydney, etc.

Hankow, Osaka, Tientsin, etc.

Harbin, Paris, Tokyo, etc.

Hong Kong, Peiping, Tientsin, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts.Deposits received for Fixed
Periods at rates to be obtained on
application.

H. MORI, Manager.

Hong Kong, Mar. 11, 1932. [35]

FOREIGN MAILS

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

On Tuesday, 24th May, the General Post Office will be open from
8 a.m. to noon, Kowloon Post Office 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and the other
Branch Post Offices 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.
There will be no collection from the pillar-boxes and one delivery
of ordinary correspondence as on Sundays and one delivery of registered
correspondence at 9 a.m.
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

Letters and postcards for Europe and South America are forwarded
"via Siberia" if so superscribed.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI and EUROPE via SIBERIA (London, 2nd May)	Tian	23rd May
CALCUTTA and STRAITS	Singapore	23rd May
MANILA	Pres. Grant	23rd May
SAIGON	D'Arnyan	23rd May
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Chomocow	24th May
SHANGHAI and SWATOW	Kwangtung	24th May
AMOI	Tientsin	24th May
MANILA	Pres. Madison	27th May
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Fushimi Maru	27th May
SAIGON	Kiwan Maru	27th May
CANADA, U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (Vancouver, B.C., 7th May)	Emp. of Canada Tientsin Maru	27th May
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pres. Van Buren	28th May
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 29th April)	Emp. Maru	28th May
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Pres. Lincoln	30th May
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 6th May)	Chikubu Maru	30th May
MANILA	Sankio	31st May
CALCUTTA and STRAITS		

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes
earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and
where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered
and parcel mails are closed at 8 p.m. on the previous day.

FOR	PER	DATE AND TIME
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa and "South American Ports"	Montevideo Maru	Monday, 23rd, 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai and EUROPE via SIBERIA	D'Arnyan	12.30 p.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea	2.10 p.m.
FOOCHOW	Swatow	3.30 p.m.
AMOI	Singapore	5.00 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and "South America" and EUROPE via Vancouver, B.C., due Vancouver, B.C., 13th June	Emp. Maru	Reg. 23rd, 5.00 p.m. Let. 24th, 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America and EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 14th June and EUROPE via Siberia	Pres. Grant	Reg. 23rd, 5.00 p.m. Let. 24th, 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Batavia	Tientsin	Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 a.m.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Mar- seilles, 24th June	Chomocow	Reg. 10.00 a.m. Letters 11.00 a.m. G.P.O. Reg. 11.15 a.m. Letters Noon
AMOI	Tientsin	Reg. 11.15 a.m. Letters Noon
Bangkok	Tientsin	Reg. 11.15 a.m. Letters Noon
Fort Bayard, Hothow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Has Uany	Reg. 11.15 a.m. Letters Noon
Swatow	Swatow	Wednesday, 25th, 8.30 a.m.
Manila	Manila	Reg. 1.30 p.m. Letters 1.00 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Mar- seilles, 24th June	Ajan	Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.
AMOI	Tientsin	Reg. 2.30 p.m. Letters 3.30 p.m.
Haiphong	Canton	Friday, 27th, 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Hakusan Maru	Reg. 3.30 p.m. Letters 4.30 p.m.
MANILA	Emp. of Canada	Reg. 4.15 p.m. Letters 5.00 p.m.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and EUROPE via Victoria B.C.—due Victoria B.C., 14th June	Pres. Madison	Reg. 5.00 p.m. Letters 6.00 p.m.
Shanghai and EUROPE via Siberia	Pres. Madison	Reg. 5.00 p.m. Letters 6.00 p.m.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 6th June	Kiwan Maru	Reg. 5.00 p.m. Let. 23th, 9.00 a.m. Kowloon P.O. Reg. 27th, 4.30 p.m. Let. 28th, 9.00 a.m. P.O. Reg. 28th, 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Mar- seilles, 27th June	Fushimi Maru	Reg. 28th, 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
MANILA	Pres. Van Buren	Saturday, 28th, 5.00 p.m.
MANILA	Tientsin Maru	Sunday, 29th, 9.00 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiphong	Tuesday, 31st, 1.00 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, C. and S. America, and EUROPE via San Francisco— due San Francisco, 22nd June and EUROPE via Siberia	Chikubu Maru	Reg. 5.00 p.m. Let. 28th, 9.30 a.m.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	May 21, 1932.
On LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/25
Bank Bills, on demand	1/25
Bank Bills, 3 months	1/25
Bank Bills, 6 months	1/25
Credit, 4 months	1/